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LANCASHIRE

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VISITS AND EXCURSIONS MADE BY THE SOCIETY IN 1900.

May 26th.—Edale and Castleton.

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July 14th.—Ashbourne.

July 28th.—Bradshaw Hall, Affetside Cross, and Roman Pavement.

Aug. 11th.—High Legh, Swinyard Hall, and Lymm.

Sep. 15th.—Shrewsbury.

Meetings for the reading of Papers, Discussions, and Exhibition of Antiquities were held monthly during the Winter Session in the Chetham College, Manchester.

The Winter Conversazione was held in the Museum buildings at the Owens College on Friday, November 30th.

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THE ANCIENT CROSSES OF LANCASHIRE.

BY HENRY TAYLOR.

THE HUNDRED OF BLACKBURN.

THE hundred of Blackburn is of somewhat irregular shape, measuring about twenty-four miles from east to west and eighteen from north to south. It is bounded on the north and east by the county of York, on the south by the Salford hundred, and on the west by the hundreds of Leyland and Amounderness. The western extremity touches the town of Preston and the eastern a portion of the ancient parish of Keighley.

To those who are familiar with the north of England many are the pleasant reminiscences of excursions to various romantic spots on the Pennine Range, which separates so many of the western from the eastern counties.

The hundred of Blackburn lies on a portion of the westerly side of this range, and throughout its extent consists of undulating and, in many parts, of mountainous country. The highest elevations are Pendle Hill and Longridge Fell, the former rising to a height of one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet, and the latter to over a thousand feet above the sea-level.

This district (near Pendle and Longridge) is replete with historical interest, for within a few miles of one another are the Roman station at Ribchester, Whalley Church and Abbey, and Clitheroe Castle. The tragic events connected with the Pilgrimage of Grace, including the execution of Abbot Paslew, have furnished material to more than one well-known novelist.

Ancient maps show a "forest" nine miles long in "Blackburnshire," but in old times the word forest had not its present meaning. It often merely implied that the ground so described was reserved for hunting. However, when James I. stopped at Hoghton Tower timber was abundant in that now bare district, and some of the crosses may have been crosses of refuge, as in Delamere Forest.

The principal river is the Ribble, rising in the Yorkshire moors. It is joined near Whalley Abbey by the Hodder and the Calder, and nearer Preston, close to the Roman camp at Walton-le-Dale, by the Darwen. The beautiful country through which these rivers run has been immortalised by the brush of Turner.

Many are the signs that these rich and beautiful valleys have long been under cultivation, one of the chief evidences being the abundance of ancient halls, many of which still remain.

PRE-REFORMATION CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The evidences are so abundant of the slow progress of the Reformation in Lancashire that I have not hesitated to include in the following list of pre-Reformation churches and chapels in the hundred of Blackburn those whose foundations date so late as the middle of the sixteenth century. A remarkable instance of the stubborn adhesion of the Lancashire folk to the old faith is given

in *The History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford* (Chetham Society, new series, vol. xlii.). Amongst the enormities complained of by the Protestants at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century recorded in this book are the following: That Popish fasts and festivals were observed with greater devotion than the Sabbath, and that the crosses in the streets and highways on those occasions were devoutly garnished and wax candles were duly prepared.

These buildings are shown by large circles on the accompanying map. Most of them have been more than once partly or in whole rebuilt.

The dates of foundation given in the various histories of Lancashire must be regarded as approximate. Investigations going on at the Record Office and elsewhere will in the course of the next few years cause considerable revision to be made in such matters, but some of these buildings were undoubtedly in existence when William the Conqueror landed on our shores.

The churches built prior to the middle of the sixteenth century are as follows: S. Bartholomew, Chipping; S. Wilfrid, Ribchester; S. Mary, Blackburn; S. Wilfrid, Whalley (re-dedicated, according to varying authorities, to All Saints or to S. Mary); S. Leonard, Padiham; S. James, Church Kirk; S. Bartholomew, Colne; S. Peter, Burnley.

The pre-Reformation chapels are: S. Leonard, Balderston; Over Darwen (dedicated to S. James); S. Michael, Tockholes; S. Martin, Chatburn; S. James, Haslingden; Newchurch-in-Pendle (dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary); Towneley Hall, domestic chapel; Goodshaw Chapel (dedicated to S. Mary and All Saints); S. Nicholas, Newchurch-in-Rossendale (re-dedicated to the Holy Trinity); Whitewell (partly in Lancashire and partly in

Yorkshire); S. Mary Magdalene, Clitheroe (or, according to Ecton, dedicated to S. Michael); S. Leonard, Downham; S. James, Accrington; S. James, Altham; S. Leonard, Walton-le-Dale; a domestic chapel at Samlesbury Hall, dedicated to S. Leonard; S. Saviour, Stidd; and S. John, Holme-in-Cliviger.*

The only monastic institution of any importance in this hundred is that at Whalley, but the influence of the monks at the neighbouring abbey of Sawley was undoubtedly felt in the district. At Blackburn, however, if Dom Gilbert Dolan, O.S.B., is right (L. and C. Hist. Soc., 1891-2) there was a Benedictine nunnery.

In this hundred the ordnance maps and other documents record the existence at one time of not less than eighty-two ancient crosses. They are shown by small circles on the accompanying map.

In attempting to arrive at some conclusion as to the reasons which led our forefathers to place the crosses where we find them, we must not neglect a careful study of the great highways—Roman, pre-Roman, and mediæval—which at one time traversed the county.† Some of these roads in mediæval times were merely tracks over the moors, and, indeed, until a comparatively recent period were little more than bridle-roads. Consequently, landmarks of some sort were a necessity, especially in midwinter. In recent times white stones, as guide posts, have been placed on Blackstone Edge, and in the following pages various instances will be given of lines of ancient crosses, placed on hill tops, as guide posts to travellers. A prominent instance of the

* In drawing up the foregoing list I have taken Canon Raines's Notes to Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis* as my chief authority.

† An interesting article on this subject was read at Manchester, in 1894, by Dr. Phené, before the British Archæological Association.

latter is that of the crosses on the Long Causeway, near Burnley, which formed a portion of the highway from Lancaster Castle to Pontefract and the eastern parts of England. Another example is the route past the Pilgrim's Cross on Holcombe Moor to Whalley Abbey from the south.*

That the towns in the west riding of Yorkshire had a flourishing trade in the mediæval period is abundantly proved from various independent sources,† and the ordnance maps show that travellers on the great highway from East Lancashire into West Yorkshire went forward through Halifax, Dewsbury, and Wakefield, guided by ancient crosses on hilltops.

The accompanying illustrations show, indeed, that some of these crosses are of pre-Norman date.

A map which lies before me, showing the numerous abbeys and castles of Yorkshire, recalls many incidents in the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott relating to the perilous journeys of knights, barons, abbots, and other persons, more or less eminent, from one hospitable abbey or castle to another, and it may not be waste of time to pause for a few minutes before the ruins of our ancient crosses and to try to realise the processions which undoubtedly passed them in the mediæval period, in journeyings over the mountainous country which divides the two counties. At this distance of time, and under the shadow of the smoke of the great manufacturing

* "The present route from Preston to Blackburn and from Blackburn to Burnley follows generally the old line of road. . . . Traces of several wayside crosses betoken the antiquity of this east and west route through the hundred."—Abram's *History of Blackburn*.

† "The glory of Norwich departed as clothmakers pushed along the moorland streams of Yorkshire to Wakefield and Huddersfield and Halifax, and set up fulling mills among the few peasant huts of remote hamlets."—From *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, by Alice Stopford Green.

towns of Lancashire, it requires an effort of imagination to picture the grandeur of these processions of John of Gaunt, duke and count palatine of Lancaster, and of his still more important predecessor Henry, earl of Derby, the first duke and first count palatine of the county. At that period in English history (as the excellent revivals of Shakespeare's plays show) the costumes, both of men and women, were of an elaborate and gorgeous character.

As in the recently published *Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey* constant reference is made to the crosses placed by the monks to define their lands in the hundreds of Leyland, West Derby, and Amounderness, I had expected to find similar references in the coucher books of Whalley and Furness Abbeys, but in the latter no mention is made of a cross, and in the former only one can be found, which I deal with later on.*

The most conspicuous group of crosses in this hundred is to be found on the southern slopes of Longridge Fell, for here, within a circle of about five miles in diameter, near Whalley and Ribchester, are the remains and in some cases the actual existing examples of twenty

* The ancient crosses of Dartmoor have been well described by Mr. William Crossing (*The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, with a description of their surroundings*, by William Crossing. Exeter: J. G. Commin, High Street). He has come to the conclusion that most of these crosses were put up either as guides to travellers on these lonely moors or to mark the boundaries of abbey or other lands. Dartmoor, in its physical characteristics, is similar in many respects to that part of north-east Lancashire with which we are now dealing. In describing Merchant's Cross, near Ringmoor Down, Mr. Crossing says: "There is a tradition that this cross marks the grave of a suicide; but, while it is possible that a burial may have taken place near it, it is more probable that it pointed out the road over the moor by which we have reached it, and that pious hands erected it with the two-fold object, perhaps, of serving as a guide and also to bring forcibly before the minds of those who journeyed this way the religion of which it was emblematical. Indeed, tradition now relates that the wayfarer used, before setting out over the waste, to kneel before this cross and pray for protection on his journey."

ancient crosses. Several have disappeared since the 1848 ordnance survey was made.

Crosses are also numerous in the neighbourhood of Burnley and Colne. Here, in an area eight miles long and six miles wide, I have notes of about eighteen. There are several more in the arm of the hundred which touches Preston, and others between Blackburn and Haslingden, and we find a few in isolated positions elsewhere.

HOLY WELLS.—The following wells, which with more or less of accuracy may be classed under this heading, are either shown on the ordnance maps or mentioned by local historians: The Hullown or Hallows E'en Well and the Winking Well, at Emmott Hall, near Colne; S. John's Well, near Ribchester; Robin Hood's House and Well, near Colne; Hallow's Spring, Blackburn; Great Nick Spring, near Colne; Calf Hey Well, Cockden; Old Jam Well, Worsthorn; High Wall Well, near Whalley; and S. Mary's Well, Accrington. Several others, I am told, are to be found in the Ribble valley.

There can be little doubt that the Christian dedication of many of our Lancashire holy wells (as will be seen in the following pages) can be traced back so far as the time of Pope Gregory IV., the good bishop, whose missionary influence was widely felt long after his death; but we should not forget that in all probability most of these wells were famous long before the Christian era for curative or alleged miraculous properties.*

* In the *Spectator* for 25th May, 1901, a highly interesting article is printed on "Inverted Witchcraft." The writer comments on the recent faith healings alleged to have taken place on a large scale both in America and England, showing a confirmed tendency in the human mind to believe in the mysterious: "Now, as then, any assurance is believed if only it is mysterious, and there is endless talk of miracles and spirits."

BLACKBURN.

That both a churchyard cross and a market cross were erected at a very early date in Blackburn—the town which gave its name to the hundred and which possessed one of the two pre-Norman Lancashire churches mentioned in Domesday—is highly probable.

BLACKBURN MARKET CROSS.—The earliest note which I can find relative to the market cross is that given in the list of historical events in Baines's *Lancashire*. The entry is that "in the year 1101 a cross was erected in Blackburn market place by John de Laci." The cross may have been erected by a member of this family, but at that time (Mr. Farrer tells me) there was no John de Lacey. This list also records that "In the year 1533 Abbot Paslew of Whalley rebuilt the cross in Blackburn market place." Mr. Waddington tells us that this cross bore the following inscription:—

Fac me cruce custodire congerei gratia quando corpus morietur, fac ut animæ donetur Paradisi gloria.*

Mr. Henry Bradley, in criticising these words, writes: "'Custodire' should evidently be *Custodiri*. 'Congerei gratia' is unmeaning: *Congeriei gratia* ('for the sake of the pile') would give a syllable too many. As there is no rhyme to the first line, I suspect that a line has dropped out, and that the whole should be given thus:—

Fac me cruce custodiri
. . . . .
. . . gratia;
Quando corpus morietur,
Fac ut animæ donetur
Paradisi gloria.

---

* *Transac. Burnley Lit. Soc.*, 1881.

The translation should be:—

> Grant that I may be protected by the cross . . .
> . . . for the sake of . . . ; grant
> that when my body dies the glory of paradise
> may be given to my soul.

At present I can think of no correction for *congerei;* it is a possible but not very satisfactory supposition that it is a blunder for *congeriei;* and that the man meant 'for the sake of this erection of mine.'"

Had Abbot Paslew been able to forecast events—the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and his own execution, which took place only four years later—he would possibly have withheld his hand from this pious work. What became of his cross, which Mr. Abram tells us was in the form of a graceful floriated Gothic shaft, and whether or not it was succeeded by an eighteenth century Grecian pillar, following the customary Lancashire precedent, I have not yet been able to ascertain.

Blackburn, like so many other ancient towns, was built in the form of a cross, a road from Whalley through Darwen traversing it from north to south, and another from Colne and Burnley to Preston from east to west. In the centre of the town near the spot where these roads meet stood the old parish church, the principal inn, the market cross, the stocks, and the pump in the midst of picturesque half-timbered houses. Travellers in primitive times, from Preston into Yorkshire, would pass along Church Street, and over the river Blackwater by Salford Bridge.*

* The word "Salford" appears four times on the ordnance maps of Lancashire, close to the rivers which course through the ancient towns of Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, and Manchester, indicating that a ford once existed near the willows or sallies, which grew thereabouts on the low marshy ground.

HALLOWS' SPRING.—These words occur on the plan of the town of Blackburn, in Baines's *Gazetteer of Lancashire* (1824), two hundred and fifty yards south-east from the parish church, and one hundred yards south of the river Blackwater. This holy well was frequented (Mr. Abram tells us) for its reputed medicinal or miraculous curative properties. The dedication is highly interesting, as the records of this part of Lancashire take us back to the struggles which were going on between Christianity and heathendom in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and points to the fact that this holy well was held in veneration by the inhabitants before the Christian epoch. All Saints' Day, otherwise All Hallowmas or Hallowmas, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, was instituted by Pope Gregory IV. in A.D. 835, and dedicated to all the saints in general, on account of the impossibility of allotting a day to each saint. It is celebrated on 1st November, this day being chosen because it was one of the four great heathen festivals of the northern nations, the policy of the Early Church being not so much directly to oppose paganism as to supplant it by giving a Christian character to its observances. The priests consequently had instructions to preach to the heathen at these festivals where the most extraordinary ceremonies were carried out in the vicinity of the holy wells. Much curious information on this subject is to be found in *The Evil Eye*, by F. T. Elworthy, Hope's *Holy Wells*, Hardwick's *Folk-lore*, Gomme's *Ethnology in Folk-lore*, Parkinson's *Yorkshire Legends and Traditions*, and in many other books.

Referring to Hallowmas, "Amongst the most prominent of the demon superstitions prevalent in Lancashire," says Mr. T. T. Wilkinson, "we may first instance that of the Spectre Huntsman, which occupies so conspicuous a place in the folk-lore of Germany and the north. This

superstition is still extant in the gorge of Cliviger, where he is believed to hunt a milk white doe round the Eagle's Crag, in the vale of Todmorden, on All Hallows' Eve. His hounds are said to fly yelping through the air on many other occasions, and, under the local name of 'Gabriel Ratchets,' are supposed to predict death or misfortune to all who hear the sounds."

This superstition is known about Leeds and other places in Yorkshire as "Gabble Retchet," and refers more especially to the belief that the souls of unbaptised children are doomed to wander in this stormy fashion about the homes of their parents.

TOCKHOLES CHAPEL CROSS.—Baines states that in the chapelyard there is a huge stone perforated in the centre, apparently the socket of an ancient cross.

THE WHITEBIRK CROSS.—The ordnance map marks the "Pedestal of a Stone Cross" on the top of a little knoll or hillock, one and a half miles north-east by east from Blackburn Parish Church, on the south side of the road leading to Padiham.

THE WHITE ASH CROSS.—The word "Cross" appears on the ordnance map at a distance of one mile south from the ancient village of Church, and half a mile south of the high-road between Blackburn and Accrington. On Greenwood's map of Lancashire, A.D. 1818, this monument is called "Hippings Cross."

MAY ROAD WELL, ACCRINGTON.—A long correspondence has been conducted under this heading in local newspapers and in *Notes and Queries* (summed up by Mr. Mc.Govern in the latter periodical for 25th August, 1900), the upshot being that in all probability the name

meaning the stocks, which appear to have been placed close to the "White Cross."

CROSS FOLD appears on the map one mile north of Lower Darwen.

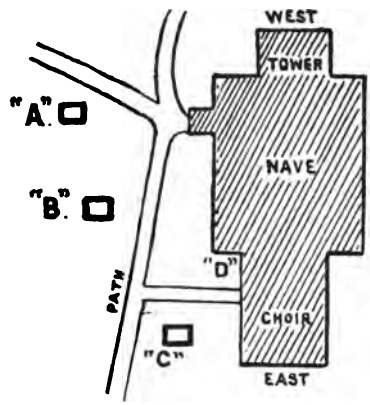
WHALLEY.

In the Domesday Survey the only two churches which are named as existing at that time in this hundred are those at Whalley and Blackburn, both dedicated to S. Mary. The assertion of Dr. Whitaker that the former church was in existence in A.D. 600 may, however, be difficult of proof.

The enormous size of the ancient parish of Whalley may be noted here. It originally covered about four hundred square miles. The abbey (dedicated also to S. Mary and of the Cistercian order) was established at Stanlaw, in Cheshire, but the site being found unsuitable, the monks moved to Whalley. The abbey appears to have been amply endowed with lands at the time of its foundation. This fact may possibly account for the absence of any mention, except in one isolated case (dealt with later on) of the definition of the lands by crosses in the *Coucher Book* of this monastery. This volume, Dr. Whitaker tells us, dates from the year 1483, but it refers to deeds of much earlier date.

THE PRE-NORMAN CROSSES IN WHALLEY CHURCHYARD.—These crosses are three in number. They are now all on the south side of the church, but their original position is uncertain—one has been used as a gate-post. That marked "A" on the accompanying plan is the one which has excited the greatest interest amongst archæologists, as it contains enigmatical figure subjects.

"B" stands opposite the central window of the south aisle of the church, and has called forth the Bishop of Bristol's* enthusiastic admiration for the wonders of its beautiful foliated carving. "C," an ancient shaft carrying a Late Gothic cross. "D," remains of other pre-Norman crosses. All these crosses face east and west, and all have been mutilated in their upper portions. The two easternmost are socketted into stone bases, which stand up a little above the ground-level. The westernmost



cross may have a base-stone, but it does not show above the ground. In the Harleian MS. is an article on the foundation of Whalley Church, written in the seventeenth century. Herein it is stated "that there were crosses in the churchyard of stone, popularly called 'Cruces beati Augustini,' and are so called to this day." There is, however, no evidence to show that S. Augustine of

* "The Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Lancashire," by the Right Rev. G. F. Browne (bishop of Bristol), printed in the *Transactions of the Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* for 1887.

Canterbury, who appears to have ended his career so far back as the year 607, ever preached in these parts.

These monuments are more generally known as the crosses of S. Paulinus, who is said to have been made Archbishop of York in the year 627, and who, it is alleged, preached and baptised in wild districts far removed from that capital, even in such remote places as Whalley, and who frequented valleys for the purpose of using the water which flowed through them for easy administration of the sacred rite which notified admission to the Christian Church. His name is also attached to an ancient cross (hereafter to be described) on Longridge Fell and to celebrated crosses at Dewsbury, Burnley, and elsewhere.

This is the legend which no one can now prove. It may be that one of the three crosses in Whalley churchyard was put up as a preaching cross, the others being monumental, but there is the difficulty of the date. If these monuments are not older than the ninth century, as some eminent experts think, there is one hundred years at least intervening between the death of the archbishop and their erection.

In examining pre-Norman crosses, we may with advantage bear in mind the Bishop of Bristol's opinion, which has received the general acceptance of archæologists, that on them both Christian and pagan sculptures were carved coevally, and not—as was generally assumed twenty-five years ago—that the Christian ornamentation was cut at a later date. Some of the early chapters in Green's *History of England* throw a more or less vivid light on this curious subject. We find there a graphic account of the struggles between Christianity and heathendom in Northumbria, sometimes the former and sometimes the latter gaining the ascendency. The extraordinary mixture to be seen in

the subjects on the celebrated Gosforth Cross and others may be thus explained. In the beginning of the seventh century, Green says, Northumbria took the lead as a dominating power in England, and the cause of the older gods was lost for ever.

The artists who left so many examples of their skill in these islands during the two or three centuries which preceded the Norman Invasion were wonderfully fertile in design. All those whose vocation it is to invent ornament will agree with me in my praise of it. The late accomplished Mr. Elkington, in his endeavour to abolish the feeble designs in gold and silver prevalent in the Early Victorian period, with much skill introduced many of these beautiful designs into his work as a silversmith. During the last few years an enormous impetus has been given to the study of this fascinating subject, principally by the help of photography, various archæological societies and private individuals having taken the subject up. We are thus able to compare, for instance, some three hundred Cornish examples* with a large number in the Carlisle diocese,† and the wealth of design displayed is amazing. I may mention that the late Mr. J. H. Le Keux made a voluminous collection of sketches and engravings of this class of monument. It is now in my possession and is of great interest.

Monument "A" consists of a monolith standing seven feet six inches above the turf. It measures fifteen and a half inches by ten inches at the bottom and nine inches by five inches at the top. It carries, as the illustration shows, a small mutilated cross, which apparently stood a foot or two higher up on a missing portion of the shaft.

* Arthur Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*. Joseph Pollard, Truro, 1896.

† *Early Sculptured Crosses, Shrines, and Monuments in the Diocese of Carlisle*, by Rev. W. S. Calverley. Wilson, Kendal, 1899.

Thus the total height of the monument from the ground-level may have been about eleven feet. The intersection of the arms of the cross is marked by a semi-spherical boss, a feature characteristic of these pre-Norman crosses. All four sides of the shaft have been ornamented. The east face is divided into six panels. The two lowest are nearly square. The uppermost is elongated. These three are filled with beautiful interlacing geometrical patterns. About half way up on this face is an oblong sculptured panel, filled by a human figure, whose head is surrounded by a nimbus. Grouped with it, above and below, are square panels containing figures. The lower one, I thought, might be the Agnus Dei, the upper (S. John's emblem), the eagle. It has been suggested that the central panel contains the figure of S. Michael, and the upper one the Pelican in her piety. Mr. J. Romilly Allen* puts these sculptures under the heading of ecclesiastical subjects. He describes the central panel thus: "A nimbed saint with his hands upraised in the ancient attitude of prayer and having a serpent on each side of him." He says: "In the panel immediately above is a bird, in the panel below a beast." The Bishop of Bristol (Dr. Browne) abstains from any description of these figure subjects, but he says: "The panel with the 'diagonal' pattern, next but one to the bottom, is of a character which a year or two ago was thought almost unknown in England; there is, however, a good deal of it at Stonegrave, in Yorkshire; there is one panel at South Church, Bishop Auckland; there is a good example of it on Lindisfarne; and, as we shall see shortly, Lancashire has a supply of it, unrivalled in England,

* "Early Christian Monuments of Lancashire and Cheshire," printed in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* for 1893.

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* "Early
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CROSS B.

EAST

WEST FACE.

at Winwick." The west front and the sides of this pillar are much time-worn, indeed the ornament is almost obliterated. I think the sides may possibly have had figure subjects carved on them, which in all probability were of a pagan character.

Monument "B" is in a fair state of preservation, although a portion of the shaft (apparently about two feet in length) has been lost. Its total height must originally have been some nine or ten feet. The arms of the cross (which was about two feet in diameter) are missing, but the characteristic central boss at their intersection is present. Sometimes this central boss is plain; in this case it is carved. All four sides are richly ornamented with varying patterns of foliated scrollwork, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The principal ornament on the east and west faces springs from a central rounded shaft or pole, itself rising from the apex of a gable. These two faces are considerably varied one from the other in the character of the ornament. The cross shaft, which measures at the bottom twenty-one inches by ten inches, is socketted into a carved base-stone. The Bishop of Bristol sees in this ornamentation a resemblance to the work on the roof of the alcoves in the mausoleum of Galla Placidia at Ravenna. He goes on to suggest that this design may have been brought by Wilfrith of Ripon, York, and Hexham from Rome and Ravenna, and that it is only a short-sighted view to attribute such work only to Hibernian designers and their imitators.

Monument "C" is socketted into an oblong stone base with holes at each end of it, which may have held two additional crosses or figures of SS. Mary and John. The cross consists of a tapering monolith of about the same size as that just described. But it has clearly been at one time much loftier. The shaft has been covered

with carved scrollwork, which is now much time-worn, and indeed almost entirely obliterated. The cross on the top is of the latest period of Gothic architecture, elaborately cusped and otherwise ornamented. It is said to have been a gable finial.

The Bishop of Bristol thus describes the fragments of other crosses at Whalley: "A pretty and delicate fragment forms part of the back of the sedilia; there is at least one piece in the south wall of the chancel, outside, and there are fragments lying on the ground. One of these, showing a system of oval buckles, as it were, with straps through them, closely resembles a stone found—but now lost—at Prestbury, and, in a less degree, the ornament on the hog-backed stone at West Kirby, both in Cheshire."

A monument in memory of Paslew, last abbot of Whalley, consisting of a beautiful floriated cross, cut into a stone flag, was placed shortly after his death in the floor of the north aisle of the church. It has recently been placed in a safer position.

THE BOWLING GREEN CROSS, WHALLEY.—Another cross stood at the beginning of the seventeenth century on a bowling green in the village of Whalley. William Blundell, a Cavalier in the Royalist army of 1642, thus describes it in his Diary, published in Gibson's *Crosby Records*:—

> There was a Stone Cross standing at Whalley on the side of a bowling green which was found one day when the bowlers were come to play, thrown down upon the green; and in regard it lay in their way, they desired to have it removed off the green. Whereupon an able strong man that was present reared up the stele or shaft of the said cross upon one end: and because it was too heavy to be otherwise removed by a single person, he wrested it from edge to edge (keeping the higher end all the while in his arms), intending in that manner to have it removed off the green. But it pleased God that while the man was labouring hard to effect his purpose, he fell down flat upon his back, and the stone falling upon his breast, killed him outright, so that he uttered never a word.

The news of this strange accident coming to a house in the neighbourhood, a certain man who heard the relation, cried out immediately, that some sudden death would undoubtedly betide himself, because (said he) that same man and myself did, this very night, privately pull down the cross that hath now killed him.

Crosses near Whalley.

Wiswell Shay Cross.—The pedestal of this cross is ancient. A new cross, about six feet high, has been placed in it. The site is distant about one mile in a north-easterly direction from Whalley Abbey. It was at Wiswell that the execution of Abbot Paslew took place. Those of my readers who happen to have read the accounts of the trials of the Lancashire witches in the time of James I. will know that one of their alleged crimes was the causing the deaths of various unpopular persons by making clay images of them, stuck full of pins. A few months ago some workmen were altering the chimney of an old house near Clitheroe, about five miles north of Whalley Abbey, the residence of one of the last of these Lancashire witches, when to their horror a clay image of an ecclesiastic, stuck full of pins, tumbled down upon them. It is supposed to have been a representation of Abbot Paslew, but the men in their fright smashed it up.

High Wall Well.—This ancient well is about half way between Whalley and Wiswell. "Old Molly's Well" is close to the village.

Jeppe Knave Grave.—These words appear on the ordnance map on Wiswell Moor, at a height of about one thousand feet above the sea-level, distant two miles in a north-easterly direction from Whalley Abbey. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Whalley*, states:—

From an old perambulation of this township dated first of Edward III. it appears that one of the meres or landmarks was called Ieppe-Knave

GRAVE, from one Ieppe, as saith the record. . . . Ieppe is a monosyllabic Saxon name; and I should for that reason be inclined to assign this circumstance to a period anterior to the Conquest, could I find that decollation for theft or robbery was ever practised at that early period.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE: CHURCHYARD CROSS.—The ancient chapel stood on the easterly slope of Pendle Hill, four and a quarter miles north-west by north from Burnley Market Place. Baines tells us that in the churchyard anciently stood a low plain cross, at which, in 29 Henry VI. (1451), Rauf, abbot of Whalley, with the charterers and customary tenants of eight townships without the chapelry, held a meeting to abate encroachments on the common. The cross has now disappeared, but the words "THE CROSS" occur on the map a quarter of a mile north of the church and the words "LOWER CROSS" one-eighth of a mile north of "THE CROSS."

THE MITTON CROSS.—The pedestal of a stone cross is shown on the map, on a Roman road, one and three-quarter miles north of Whalley Abbey. The site is half a mile east from Mitton Bridge and about half way between Whalley and Clitheroe.

CLITHEROE MARKET CROSS.—Baines, in his *History of Lancashire*, states that an ancient market cross at one time stood in the town of Clitheroe.*

* The Clitheroe market dates from an early period. Gregson tells us that, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Earl of Lincoln was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed the wapentake of Blackburnshire, and in his reply he stated amongst other things: "As to the market at Clidero, he saith, he and his ancestors, from the reign of our Lord King William the Conqueror, etc., have been accustomed to hold a market at Clidero each week, upon Saturday. As to the fair at Clidero, he produced the Charter of King John, grandfather to our Lord the King, in the fourth year of his reign, by which he granted that Roger Lasey and his heirs should have for ever one fair each year, for two days continuance, viz., on the day of St. Mary Magdalene, and the day following, at Clidero, with all liberties."

CLITHEROE CHURCHYARD CROSS.—In the same book we are told that an old cross stood at the east end of the church as late as the year 1835.

THE PIMLICO CROSS.—The 1848 ordnance map marks the site of a stone cross on the old road between Clitheroe and Chatburn, three-quarters of a mile north of Clitheroe Castle.

CROSS HILL.—One-third of a mile north of the Pimlico Cross the words "Cross Hill" occur on the map.

HANNELL CROSS.—The site of this ancient cross is marked on the ordnance maps on the northerly slope of Pendle Hill, at a height of one thousand feet above the sea-level. It stood near the intersection of roads on the top of "Hannell Cross Moor," four miles east from Clitheroe Castle, and four and a half miles north-west by west from Colne, near "Colne Gate," this being the name of the winding road from Downham, passing in an easterly direction over the moors to Colne.

CROSSES NEAR STONYHURST AND RIBCHESTER.

Under this heading is included all the information at present obtainable of some twenty or more ancient crosses and their remains. The Rev. J. R. Luck, S.J., late of Stonyhurst College, who has made the archæology of this district a special study, has most kindly placed his notes at my disposal, and they have been freely utilised in the following pages.

The hands, hammers, or crowbars of the iconoclasts have been busy in this district since the time of the Ordnance Survey in 1848, as many of the crosses then marked as entire have disappeared.

RIBCHESTER CHURCH CROSS.—The six-inch 1847 ordnance map shows a stone cross as at that time actually existing about three hundred yards to the west of the parish church (S. Wilfrid's) of Ribchester. The Rev. J. R. Luck tells me that "no trace of this cross seems to remain. The old sexton cannot even remember it. Inside the church, however, I found a 'cross-stone,' as the country folk call the pedestal, and think it probably belonged to this cross."

RIBCHESTER VILLAGE CROSS.—The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

> In the centre of the space in front of the White Bull Inn, Ribchester, stands the pedestal of a cross, well remembered by the old people. The cross was knocked down "about 1850," and was thrown into the river. The sexton says he saw it there for years after. He speaks of two crosses, a "round cross" underneath the other. He must mean that a square cross head had been set on the round shaft of another cross, or perhaps on an old Roman column. Some gentlemen offered £20 for the "round cross," but it could not be recovered from the river. The pedestal is shown by a dot on the six-inch map, but is not described, from which I conclude that the cross was destroyed before 1848. The four columns which support the porch of the "White Bull" are said to be Roman columns got from the river bank.

STIDD CHAPEL CROSS.—About half a mile to the north of Ribchester village we reach the well-known Stidd Chapel and Almshouses. The former was part of the hospital built by the Knights of S. John, in which are to be found Norman and Early English work. In the churchyard is the pedestal of a stone cross. The highly picturesque almshouses, which have been often engraved in topographical works, were built by Richard Shireburn, of New Buckley Hall, in the seventeenth century.

CHERRY GATE CROSS.—One-third of a mile north of Ribchester Church, on the left-hand side of the road and about three hundred yards west of Stidd Almshouses, the

1848 map marks the pedestal of a cross. It has since disappeared.

EAVES BARN CROSS.—The pedestal of a stone cross is shown on the map in the middle of a field, a quarter of a mile west from Ribchester Bridge. It was apparently a boundary cross. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

> After much searching I found this pedestal. It is a flat plinth, with shallow moulding round the edge. It stands just inside the hedge by Gallows Hill Lane. Does the name of the lane suggest the reason of the presence of the two crosses which stood in it? The Dutton Lee Cross stood in Gallows Hill Lane.

DALE HEY CROSS.—According to the 1848 ordnance map a stone cross stood here at that date on the west side of the Roman road, which runs in a north-westerly direction from the village of Ribchester, and was distant one mile from the parish church. This cross has entirely disappeared.

WARD GREEN CROSS.—The pedestal of a stone cross is shown at the meeting of Fleet Street Lane with the Roman road, which runs from Ribchester in a north-westerly direction. The spot is one and three-quarter miles from Ribchester Church. This cross also cannot now be found.

WRITTEN STONE.—This curious monument, which I examined and sketched in the year 1899, gives its name to the adjoining farm and district. The site is two and a half miles in a north-westerly direction from Ribchester Church. It consists of a block of sandstone, ten feet long and fifteen inches deep, built into a rough stone wall, and bears the following curious inscription:—

RAVFFE : RADCLIFFE : LAID : THIS
STONE : TO : LYE : FOR : EVER : A:D : 1655 :

It may have been a boundary stone. An old *Stonyhurst Magazine* gives strange stories of the dire effects which would come on attempting to remove it. The following legend concerning the Written Stone is contained in Harland and Wilkinson's *Lancashire Legends*. The young woman spoken of lived in the farmhouse adjoining this curious monument:—

> She had no dread of supernatural visitants, having never been disturbed by ghost or hobgoblin, and her theory on the subject was pithily summed up in the declaration "that if folks only did what was right in this world they would have nothing to fear." The date on the stone [1655] speaks of the days of sorcery and witchcraft, and of the troubled times of Cromwell's protectorate. Tradition declares this spot to have been the scene of a cruel and barbarous murder, and it is stated that this stone was put down in order to appease the restless spirit of the deceased, which played its nightly gambols long after the body had been hearsed in earth.
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> A story is told of the former occupants of Written Stone Farm, who, thinking that the stone would make a capital "buttery stone," removed it into the house and applied it to that use. The result was that the indignant or liberated spirit would never suffer his family to rest. Whatever pots, pans, kettles, or articles of crockery were placed on the stone, were tilted over, their contents spilled, and the vessels themselves kept up a clattering dance the live-long night at the beck of the unseen spirit. Thus worried out of his night's rest the farmer soon found himself compelled to have the stone carefully conveyed back to its original resting-place, where it has remained ever since, and the good man's family have not been disturbed by inexplicable nocturnal noises. Well may they say with Hamlet, "Rest, perturbed spirit."

PRESTON WIVES' CROSS.—At the intersection of roads, one-sixth of a mile south-east from Written Stone, I came upon the pedestal of a stone cross. It is not marked on the six-inch ordnance map. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes that the pious custom of funerals stopping and the mourners praying for the repose of the soul of the dead is observed at this cross, as it is indeed before all the other existing crosses and pedestals in this district, even where they cannot be seen from the new roads. The Psalm, "De profundis" (Out of the depths), is the prayer usually said. The Preston Wives' Cross is two miles north-west from Ribchester Church.

WHITE LION CROSS.—The ordnance map shows that in 1848 a stone cross stood at the meeting of roads, three quarters of a mile east from the village of Longridge and about the same distance in a south-easterly direction from the Preston Wives' Cross. There can be little doubt that this is a boundary cross, as it was placed on the boundary line between the hundreds of Blackburn and Amounderness. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

> The parish of Ribchester was formerly included in the Hundred of Amounderness, and comprised the townships of Alston, Dilworth, Dutton, Hothersall, and Ribchester; but in modern times it became a portion of the Blackburn Hundred. . He adds that the inn at this corner is now called "The Corporation Arms," but I think the people always call it, White Lion Cross Inn. Notice how the name has been evolved: the cross from the inn; the inn in turn from the cross.

This cross I found (30th May, 1899) in Mr. David Irvin's garden at Woodville. He moved it there, I believe, for safety: it is about one hundred yards from its original site. The cross, a plain Latin one three feet high, is venerable and time-worn. It is probably a type of many others which have been destroyed. It is morticed into a solid block of stone.

CROSSNOPEND.—This curious word appears to be the name of an isolated house, three miles north of the village of Longridge and five and a half miles from Ribchester, on the Roman road between that town and Lancaster.

A winding lane leads from Ribchester Church to Stidd Chapel and Almshouses. Here the lane changes into a footpath ending at Duddel Hill, one and a half miles north of Ribchester Church.

DUDDEL HILL CROSS.—One hundred yards south of the house called Duddel Hill the ordnance map marks the "Pedestal of a Cross." The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:

"A fine large pedestal set on the living rock. A rounded stone about two feet and a half long, one foot in diameter, broken off at the ends, lies near. I believe this is the shaft of the old cross."

DUTTON WOOD CROSS.—One-third of a mile south of the Duddel Hill Cross and one mile north of Ribchester Church, in the middle of open country, the map shows the pedestal of a cross. From the dotted lines on the map, I infer that this was a boundary cross. Apparently a large boulder standing on this spot formed part of the pedestal.

S. JOHN'S WELL, RIBCHESTER.—In a little coppice, a full mile north from the village of Ribchester, the 1848 ordnance map marks "S. JOHN'S WELL"—probably dedicated to the Baptist. It is two hundred yards to the east of the main road, which is supposed to be the tenth iter of Antoninus, running straight to the village of Chipping in a north-north-westerly direction. Rev. Edward King, S.J., of Stonyhurst College, writes (7th March, 1900): "It is a spring rather than a well which bubbles up out of the ground and throws up fine white sand. There has never been any regular stonework round it within the memory of a man of about eighty who found it for us. He says people come now to bathe eyes and joints at it, and speaks of its great healing powers. We tasted the water; it has a slightly oily taste and a look of iron on the stones about. The spring has never been known to run dry, hence the waterworks people are turning hungry eyes on it."

DUTTON LEE CROSS.—Half a mile east of the Duddel Hill Cross and one and three-quarter miles in a north-easterly direction from Ribchester Church the map shows

a stone cross on the east side of Gallows Hill Lane. It is about two hundred yards south of the meeting of roads called "The Three Turns."

The cross stood conspicuously raised a few feet above the road level on a little green or lay-bye which has since been enclosed. The remains consist of a circular pedestal three feet six inches in diameter, morticed for a cross twelve inches by ten inches.

DEAN TOP CROSS.—The pedestal of this cross, which is not shown on the ordnance map, is near the meeting of roads at Dean Top, a quarter of a mile north-east from the Dutton Lee Cross, and one and three-quarter miles north-north-east from Ribchester Church. It is a massive stone, about two feet six inches square, of millstone grit.

LOVLEY HALL CROSS.—Mr. T. Harrison Myres informs me that a cross stood near Lovley Hall, one and three quarter miles south-east from Ribchester Church. This house is close to the road which runs from Preston to Whalley. Baines states that: "A small cross, with a ball in front, was recently found in Ribchester churchyard, and now stands at Lovley Hall, in Salesbury, which closely resembles those in Whalley churchyard, and on that account is supposed to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus at Ribchester."

THE WHITE CROSS INN CROSS.—The site is at the intersection of roads, two and a half miles in a northerly direction from Ribchester Church, and one-sixth of a mile east of the Roman road from Ribchester (the tenth iter of Antoninus). The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

I visited the White Cross Inn lately and the landlord pointed out what he called a "cross-stone" (*i.e.*, pedestal of a cross) in a field near. An old man also told me he had heard that a cross used to stand near the White

Cross Inn, but it had been broken. The "cross-stone" appears to be the top of the native rock now level with the field. It seems a probable site—near the road and on the top of a hill. There is no socket, and I suppose the plinth stood on the top of this rock.

THE PINFOLD CROSS.—An ancient stone cross is shown on the 1848 ordnance map to have stood at that date in Stonyhurst Park, three quarters of a mile in a north-westerly direction from the college, just to the south of the highroad leading to Longridge Fell. We are here on high ground, in beautiful country, near the junction of the Hodder, the Ribble, and the Calder. The present cross is modern, and I have no information as to when the old one disappeared. Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

This cross is interesting, because I believe we see in its erection an exemplification of one of the reasons which led to the erection of the many ancient crosses. A fiddler, returning from a wedding, fell into the old quarry near the cross, and was found dead next morning. The cross was placed there to remind the people to pray for the poor soul suddenly called to judgment near that spot. Crosses were placed at cross roads for the same reason, for suicides were buried there. Holy wells and places, where eminently holy men had preached, were often marked by stone crosses. In Ireland, where of course these old English Catholic customs still flourish, crosses are placed in the churchyards when great missions are given, and these are blessed by the missionaries. Most of these old crosses were, I should think, erected by the clergy or monks, by the guilds, or by the people at the direction of the priests. The boys of Stonyhurst College subscribed for this cross, and erected it as a memorial of the fiddler, who was a servant at the college.

STONYHURST PARK CROSS.—Another cross stood near the north-west corner of the park, distant one and a quarter miles north-west by west from the college. It is marked as "Pedestal of Stone Cross" on the 1847 map. Rev. J. R. Luck writes: "The pedestal of an ancient cross by an old disused road. A long stone, lying near, fits into the socket of the pedestal, and appears to be the shaft of the old cross."

HURST GREEN CROSS, NEAR STONYHURST.

THE ABEL CROSSES, NEAR LITTLEBOROUGH.

HURST GREEN CROSS.—This ancient cross, weathered and time-worn, stood, when I examined it in May, 1899, in the corner of a field overlooking the open space which was once the village green, near the Shireburn Arms Inn, three-quarters of a mile in a south-westerly direction from Stonyhurst College. The head of the cross is worked in the shape of a trefoil, the shaft being socketted into the uppermost of a flight of three steps, or calvary, as is shown on the accompanying illustration. The total height of the cross is two feet seven inches and its thickness eight inches. The top step or pedestal is about two feet six inches square on plan and fourteen inches thick; the other steps are each six inches thick. The bottom step is six feet three inches square on plan. The cross faces north and south.* The site is on high ground, in the midst of beautiful scenery. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes that the old road ran near it. He says: "This is a venerable old cross, still standing complete and receiving marks of devotion which have been paid from time immemorial. Every Catholic funeral that passes it stops, and the mourners pray for the repose of the soul of the dead." "A large stone lying in the village green is said to have formed part of the village stocks. John Bradley, an octogenarian, remembers the old stocks standing in the green and, when a boy, saw people in them."

GORTON RAKE CROSS is shown on the ordnance maps as an existing stone cross in 1848, half a mile west from Hurst Green, but nothing is now to be seen but a rude plinth stone.

SHIRE LANE CROSS.—The Rev. J. R. Luck writes: "Gorton Rake is a part of Shire Lane, and about two

* An interesting article on some ancient forms of the cross, by Llewellyn Jewitt, is to be found on page 97 of the *Antiquary* for 1881.

hundred yards from the cross last mentioned another cross stood, not marked on the ordnance map. The plinth, a large block of sandstone, alone remains. It is on the north side of the lane near Waring's farm."

CROSKELLS' CROSS.—The words "pedestal of a stone cross" appear on the 1848 ordnance maps at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile to the south of Stonyhurst College. The site is a lofty knoll, two hundred yards south of Cross Gills Farm and about a quarter of a mile to the north of the river Ribble. The view from this elevated position is of great beauty, the silver streak of the Ribble winding below and the heights of Pendle rising near the Yorkshire border. The cross is thus a landmark for a considerable distance. Of late years much vandalism has gone on here; not only has the cross itself disappeared, but crowbars must have been used in the attempt to overturn the shaft and pedestal. The structure, when I visited it in May, 1899, consisted of a very roughly shaped base-stone about three feet in diameter, evidently of great antiquity, of hard coarse stone. Upon this base stands a moulded pedestal, about two feet in height, and on it is a portion of the cross shaft, nine inches square. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

This pedestal is interesting, for upon it a new cross was erected by the Rector of Stonyhurst on the 28th September, 1833. This cross replaced an ancient cross which had been broken. The pedestal was removed from its position by an old disused road north of Cross Gills Farm to its present prominent site. The old veneration of the people for these crosses burst forth again when Bishop Penswick went to bless the new cross according to the Roman pontifical. A large crowd gathered, the village band attended uninvited and played sacred music, and many of the people were moved even to tears. An indulgence was sought for and obtained from the pope, to be gained by all who should pray before it. I have got these particulars from a letter written by the rector, October 11th, 1833. The stones of the old cross were said to have been built into Seed's farm. The new cross has been broken in recent years by some roughs.

The name Cross Gills is an interesting bit of popular etymology. The ancient name of the farm was Chitterick, which was changed, according to the common custom about this district, to the name of the tenant, and became Croskell's. When Mr. Croskell left, the reason for this name was not apparent, so people soon invented a name which would have a sort of evident reason, to wit, the cross standing on the neighbouring hill (Shale Hill), and called it Cross Gills. It has since been called, rather prettily, "The Farm of the Seven Brothers," *i.e.*, the Duxburys, seven brothers, who worked the farm.

WARREN FARM CROSS (HURST GREEN).—This cross is incised in a large stone, built into a wall surrounding a coppice, just behind the clubhouse at Hurst Green. The cross is about a foot in height. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes: "An antiquary thought this might be a 'sanctuary,' which he believed sometimes took this form. But it may have been cut there to hallow a stone or place which had been the scene of a murder or fatal accident. I have heard of this thing being done recently in Ireland. While inspecting this cross lately a woman told me it was brought from Cutler Bailey's house in the valley below, where a woman had poisoned her husband many years ago."

S. PAULINUS' CROSS, KEMPLE END.—This curious looking cross stands in a solitary position in a field near Kemple End, high up on Longridge Fell, half a mile east of the Shireburn Almshouses, and about three-quarters of a mile in a northerly direction from Stonyhurst College. Whatever may be its history and origin, this cross is clearly of great antiquity. It is somewhat rudely worked in the same kind of hard rough stone as others in the locality, and socketted into the topmost of two rough stone steps. The cross itself is short and stumpy, being only two feet six inches in height, though the shaft twelve inches square may at one time have been longer. It faces

north and south.* When I inspected it in 1899 I found it in a somewhat tottering condition and so sketched it. It is to be hoped that the landowner may take some steps to preserve it as a historical monument. The Rev. J. R. Luck writes:—

A most curious cross stands near the Shireburn Almshouses on the Fells, north of the College. It is called "S. Paulinus' Cross." As you see from the enclosed photograph it is a kind of combination of the Latin and Y Cross, or Cross Pall of the Heralds. It stands in the middle of a field, and no one could assign a reason for its location. However, I lately noticed a depression in the ground near it, and on turning over the sods found a hole filled with large stones and soil. This may have been a Holy Well which has run dry, but there are no indications of a wall or path to it. A spring at the foot of the hill is called "The Doctor's Well." No M.D. has ever lived near, and the name may refer to S. Paulinus. Bishops were called Doctors before the Reformation, and are to this day in Ireland.

CHAPEL HOUSE CROSS.—Two miles in a northerly direction from Stonyhurst College (slightly to the west of north) we find on the map "the pedestal of a stone cross" on the northern slope of Longridge Fell, by the side of the road leading from Higher Hodder Bridge to Chipping. It is near Chapel House. There are two modern crosses near Hodder House, on the bank of the river, in memory of two young Jesuits, who were drowned near them. They were erected by the college.

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* "It is from the period of the Crusades especially that we must date the widespread erection of crosses and use of cross forms throughout Europe. . . . . The union in the expeditions against the infidels of knights of many lands and different languages gave its origin, or at any rate its organised form, to the science of heraldry; and the spirit which presided at its birth is shown in the immense variety of crosses recognised in its vocabulary. We have the Latin cross, the ordinary cross of suffering; the Greek cross, with its equal arms; the cross of S. Andrew, or the saltire (X); the Maltese, or eight-pointed, cross; the Tau, or Egyptian, cross (T); and others, which a persistent ingenuity of invention has almost endlessly varied, until some thirty heraldic examples may be counted."—From *The Cross in Ritual, Architecture, and Art*, by Rev. G. S. Tyack, B.A.

COLNE.
MARKET PLACE
IN THE
18th Century
From the Bines Collection

COLNE.

The ancient town of Colne stands in the midst of wild moors, near the north-easterly corner of this hundred. Here are many old camps and fortifications, and Colne is said to have been a Roman station. The modern aspects of this interesting district have been graphically described in the celebrated novels of the Brontë sisters, who lived just over the Yorkshire border.

COLNE CHURCHYARD CROSS.—Carr, in his *Annals of Colne*, tells us that a presentment was made in the year 1622 that "the cross in ye church yearde standeth undefaced." He states that the exact position of this cross is a matter of some uncertainty. Tradition assigns it a place some ten yards south of and in a line with the tower. We find another entry in the churchwardens' accounts that "In the year 1728 the sexton was paid for taking down and removing this cross from the churchyard." The church, dedicated to S. Bartholomew, is known to have been standing in the reign of Henry I.

THE MARKET CROSS, COLNE.—As already stated in the introductory chapter the Market Cross, which stood in the main street between Windy Bank and Colne Lane, was removed in the year 1823 to make room for the coaches to turn, and for other reasons. A sketch of this cross is in the Binns collection in the Liverpool Free Library. This sketch shows it to have been, like the market crosses at Garstang and Poulton-le-Fylde, of Grecian design, consisting of a tapering circular column carried on a massive pedestal, and crowned by a Corinthian capital, on which was carved the letters I and R and two others much time-worn. These letters, like some at Ludlow, may indicate that the structure dated from the

reign of the first or the second James, probably superseding a cross of much earlier date.

In the foregoing pages reference has been made to the disturbances which occurred at various market crosses during the preaching of the founder of the great Methodist Society, John Wesley. Another singular instance of the blind opposition with which the good work of the revivalists was met by the ecclesiastical authorities in the middle of the eighteenth century is recorded in the life of the Countess of Huntingdon. She states that "whenever the vicar of Colne heard of the arrival of any of the Methodists in his neighbourhood, it was his usual practice to call the people together by beat of drum, issue a proclamation at the market cross, and enlist a mob for the defence of the Church against the incursions of the Methodists." Other remarkable events which took place at the base of this cross are also described in the introductory chapter.

In Farrer's recently published *Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe*, and from other sources, it is clear that much pressure was put during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries upon the local authorities for the erection and maintenance of that usual adjunct of the market cross, a pair of stocks. In this work we find that at a halmote of the manor of Colne, held there on 2nd October, 1509, a presentment was made that the township of Colne "has not made les stokks according to the ordinance."

Crosses near Colne.

Mr. Carr states that formerly many crosses might be seen in the neighbourhood. An ancient map, in the possession of Colonel Parker, shows that, in 1747, a "Roman" cross was standing on the far common, near Alkincoats.

FOULRIDGE CROSS.—This ancient monolith stands on a little hill by the roadside, about one mile north of Colne Parish Church. The full height of the stone is about six feet, four feet showing above the grass. Mr. Marquis, of Colne, on digging, found that the cross is socketted into an oval stone pedestal, twelve inches thick, four feet long, and three feet wide. The shaft at the bottom measures fifteen inches by ten inches. The circular head is twenty-two and a half inches in diameter and five inches thick, with sunk panels on each face, forming what is often called a "wheel" cross.

There are many of this type in Cornwall, illustrations of which are given in Mr. Langdon's book on *Old Cornish Crosses.* Crosses of this kind are often assumed to be and may be of pre-Norman date. In this case, however, the neck-mouldings, so far as I have been able to distinguish them, belong to the Early English or Decorated period of architecture, suggesting a date somewhere in the thirteenth century.* Holes in the centre of the cross and below the neck-mouldings may have been made for the purpose of fixing a crucifix to the stone. On the face of the cross just below the wheel a rude carving, said to resemble a pair of shears, is observable in strong sunlight. The subject is not unlikely, however, to be one of the implements of Our Lord's Passion, the pincers, but the villagers persist in calling it "The Tailors' Cross." The stone is of millstone grit. In this case, as in so many others, history does not tell us for what purpose the cross was erected.

* In the *Manx Note-Book* for July, 1886, Canon Isaac Taylor has effectually dispelled many illusions about the alleged very early date of so-called Celtic crosses, bringing the date down by irrefragable evidence so late as the thirteenth century.

THE EMMOTT HALL CROSS.—This cross stands in the grounds of Emmott Hall, distant two and a half miles east from the parish church of Colne. It consists of a tapering octagonal shaft fixed into a massive stone base. This cross may possibly have been one of a series put up for the guidance of travellers from Colne over the lonely moors in the direction of Bradford and Kirkstall Abbey.

HALLOWN OR SAINTS' WELL.—This holy well (spelt on the ordnance map Hullown) is in a coppice about a quarter of a mile in a north-easterly direction from Emmott Hall. From this wood flows the Hullown Beck, joining the river Laneshaw at a spot one-eighth of a mile north of Emmott Hall. I assume that the name is an abbreviation of Hallow's E'en. In that case the dedication goes back to the ninth century, when Gregory IV. was pope. Details have already been given under "All Hallow's Spring" in Blackburn of the Christianising of pagan wells. Mrs. Pennington (a former resident of Emmott Hall) told me that this well is still frequented for its healing properties. Mr. Marquis writes: "This has exactly the same appearance that it always had, but it has been raised from four or five to nine feet deep. The same flags are at the bottom with nine holes in them, from which the water bubbles up with terrific force."

THE WINKING WELL.—These words occur on the ordnance map at the junction of Hullown Beck with the river Laneshaw, at a height of six hundred and thirty feet above the sea-level.

Mr. J. T. Marquis has kindly photographed the Emmott Cross and Wells for me, and has written a description of them, which I give below. I am not quite prepared to

follow him in all his architectural conclusions, nor in his highly ingenious speculations as to the dim and misty past, but I print his notes, and my readers will draw their own conclusions:—

It [the Emmott Cross] consists of a square socket-stone about one foot nine inches in height and three feet nine inches square. On this is an octagonal shaft about seven feet in height, with a capital of the same shape eight inches in height. This shaft will be ten inches in diameter at the base, tapering to eight inches under the capital.

The whole cross [*i.e.*, shaft and pedestal], about nine feet six inches in height, stands on a piece of natural projecting rock. . . .

By climbing up the tree that leans over it we ascertained that there is a socket-hole in the capital for image, crucifix, or cross, six inches by five inches and about four inches in depth.

Dr. Whitaker describes it as a perfect cross, and it is as far as it goes; but the head was not on in his days.

It has some half obliterated cyphers on the capital, which Dr. Whitaker declares to be the I.H.S. and the Omega.

It is situated in the grounds of Emmott Hall, just within the boundary wall on the Wycoller front of the residence.

An opinion seems to have gained ground that the cross is not in its original position, but, after cross-questioning the old inhabitants, Mr. Marquis has come to the conclusion that this idea has only gained credence in consequence of a rearrangement of the carriage drives and approaches. Mr. Marquis proceeds:—

It has been suggested that it is simply a wayside praying cross. I do not think so, because (*a*) the high-road to Yorkshire did not pass Emmott Hall, but went from Colne to Winewall, where, on the top of the hill, it joined the road through Trawden Forest from Burnley and Extwistle and thence through Wycoller Valley until it reached Combe Hill Cross on the moor; (*b*) the Latin cross at Combe Hill was intended for the wayside praying cross, and used as such; (*c*) wayside crosses are mostly Latin crosses, and this is after the style of a memorial or well cross.

There have never been any steps to it [and, as before stated]; it stands on a natural piece of rock.

Dr. Whitaker does not attempt to classify this cross, but remarks that "this is the only one which I recollect of this kind by a *wayside*."

I have ascertained that when the improvements were made at Emmott Hall, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the great gates were built right in front of the hall which faces Wycoller, and the present carriage road was the Emmott Lane (then on a lower level), being a semi-private

road which passed by both wells to the farms on the estate between the house and Emmott Moor.

If the cross was ever moved it was moved then.

The present highway is a diversion to the right from the present entrance to the grounds, and a new road entirely until it reaches Combe Hill Cross.

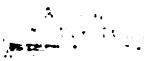
The present arrangement of banking the rocky surface in front of the house by soil and building a retaining wall, also removing the gates to present position, was done by the late owner about fifty years ago.

The cross has not been moved for one hundred and fifty years, and for many hundreds of years (if it may be said to be *in situ*) it has stood on Emmott property at the *junction* of the roads, opposite the entrance gates to the village of Wycoller, where the high-road was, and Emmott Lane, which comes up from the ford across the Calder and from Winewall.

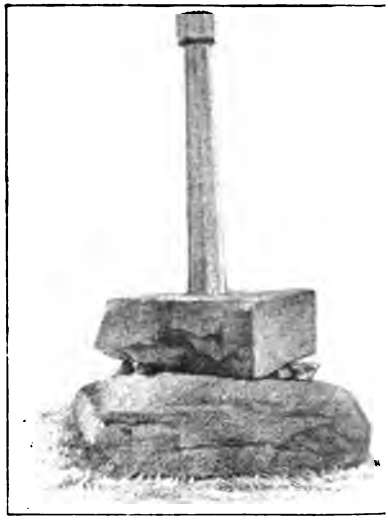
I believe the reasons for its existence are entirely local and yet sufficient: (*a*) The well called "Hallown" or "Saints' Well," one of the strongest and most remarkable springs in Lancashire, which I have proved to have a tradition that a bathe in it cured rheumatism, &c.; (*b*) another well, a little higher up, out of which springs the purest drinking water, which never fails; (*c*) the Hallown Well Spring gives the name to the place "Eamot," and has been identified as the place where Athelstan made peace with the kings who *renounced* all idolatry, and after that submitted to him in peace.

The cross is "Early English Gothic," probably a little older than the Colne Market Cross, which was put up by permission of the De Lacys, and I suggest that it was put up in its present position either to catch the people coming from both ways (Winewall or Wycoller) to the wells, with a friar in attendance, or else placed there because it was the site of a previous memorial, probably of wood, for wherever Athelstan went Rome went.

THE TOM CROSSES.—These two crosses belong to the group, referred to in my introductory chapter, of county boundary stones. One of them (Tom Cross "A") is placed at the extreme north-easterly corner of the hundred of Blackburn, three and a half miles in a north-easterly direction from Colne Parish Church. The other (Tom Cross "B") was also placed on the county boundary line one mile in a south-westerly direction from the former. The situation is breezy, being one thousand and seventy-eight feet above the sea-level. Some dispute having taken place about the boundaries in the year 1592, Mr. Carr tells us that: "John Parkinson, 'of the age of ffour



FOULRIDGE CROSS

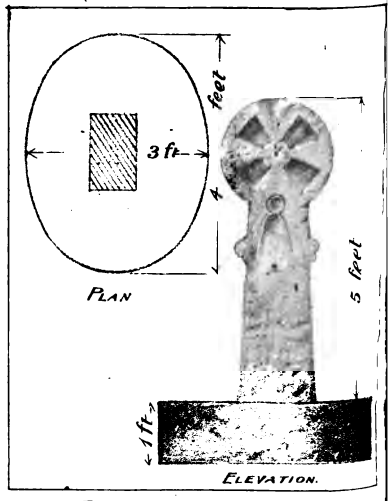


EMMOTT CROSS

WATERSCHEDLES CROSS

COMBE HILL CROSS

PAULINUS CROSS. Nr. STONYHURST



FOULRIDGE CROSS.

score and thirtiene yeare (*sic*) or thereabouts,' stated that *Tom Cross* and the *Graystone* were by credible report the boundaries, as well of Lancashire and Yorkshire as of the manors of Colne and Cowling."

"LE WATERSCHEDLES CROSSE."—These words appear in one of the documents printed in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*. The deed is written in a curious mixture of French and Latin. I give a translation:—

> A summary description of the ends and limits of the parish of Whalley, according as they are distinguished from another parish. . . . And from there the boundaries between the parishes of the church of Whalley and the church of Kyghlaye are extended towards the South as far as the cross on the [calceam] of Wycoluer, called le Waterschedles crosse.*

Mr. Henry Bradley, of Oxford, writes: "Calceam is a causeway, high road. Pertenduntur limites is 'the boundaries extend.' As to the situation of Waterschedles Crosse, all I can say is that it must have been on the Wycoller Road, and, from its name, at the fork of a stream, unless the word means the same as the modern watershed, which is understood to be a late borrowing from German." The cross has been found and photographed for me by Mr. Marquis. It stands, as the photograph shows, in wild moorland country one thousand two hundred feet above sea-level in the position marked on my map, on the boundary line between the ancient parishes of Whalley and Keighley, and marks the easternmost boundary of the hundred of Blackburn.

* The deed is of considerable length, and begins with a definition of the northern boundaries of the parish of Whalley and of the numerous Yorkshire parishes which abut upon it. It then ends with a definition of the easterly boundary line. The actual words are: "Et exinde versus austrum usq: ad crucem super calceam de Wycoluer vocatam le Waterschedles crosse p'tdentur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whallye et ecclesie de Kyghlaye Ebor: dioc."

The cross is, as Mr. Bradley suggested, near the high-road, which runs in an easterly direction from Colne, through Wycoller, past Combe Hill Cross, and on to the town of Keighley. Near it is the forked stream referred to above, forming one of the feeders of the river Aire.

Whatever may be the derivation of the word "Water-schedles," it is clear that from near the elevated position of the cross the streams fall in all directions, those to the east being feeders of the rivers Aire and Hebden and those to the west of the Brun and the Calder. Crow Hill (one mile in a south-westerly direction from the cross) has an elevation of one thousand five hundred and one feet and Combe Hill (one mile in a north-westerly direction) of one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven feet above the sea-level.

It is not easy to discover what this cross was like when first erected. The remains consist of a rough block of stone, leaning at an angle of about forty-five degrees against a projecting rock. The top end has been shaped into the form of an octagon, on the face of which a raised cross is to be seen. The stone is about six feet long and two feet wide, tapering to eleven inches square at the upper end, and appears once to have stood upright. Some local authorities have cut on it the words, "Hanging Stone or Waterscheddles Cross."

The eastern boundary of the Blackburn hundred is marked not merely by the two Tom crosses, but by the Waterschedles Cross, Widdop Cross, and possibly others which have perished, also by rocks and by stones piled up in a more or less fantastic manner. One of the most remarkable of these erections is the Wolf Stones, marking a corner of the eastern boundary, four and a half miles east of the town of Colne.

STANDING STONES is another landmark south of Wolf Stones. From this point the county boundary is marked by a series of stones placed for some miles in a south-westerly direction until Widdop Cross is reached. This wild moorland district has been described by various local authors,* and in their books much has been said about the curious traditions as to fairies and folk-lore which abound in this part of England. A glance at the map is indeed sufficient to show that the dwellers in these parts must at one time or another have been a poetical and imaginative race. Thus we have in somewhat close proximity: Great Nick Spring, Wolf Stones, Foster's Leap, Dovestone's Moor, Raven Rock, Naze End, Abbott Stone, Robin Hood's House and Well, Grapel Stones and Hare Stanes, and many others with fantastic appellations.†

In *Memories of Hurstwood*, a book full of the tales and traditions of the neighbourhood of Burnley and Colne, reference is made to the fairy legends of a similar character which are found all over Europe among races of the Aryan stock, pointing to the fact of the extreme antiquity of these tales. Mr. Wilkinson tells us of the Holden Boggart laid by Noggarth Cross, the elfin in fetching water, Robin Goodfellow, the Barcroft Hall Boggart, the maiden of Maiden's Cross, and much else.

I have already, in a previous chapter, referred to the "Dob" and "Hob" crosses in various parts of the county,

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* Baines's *History of Lancashire*, Carr's *Annals and Stories of Colne and Neighbourhood*, Mather's *Rambles round Rossendale; Traditions, Superstitions, and Folk-lore, chiefly Lancashire and the North of England*, by Charles Hardwick; Wilkinson and Tattersall's *Memories of Hurstwood; Crosses near Burnley*, by J. A. Waddington, and Roby's *Traditions of Lancashire*.

† Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*.—"Formerly large boulder-stones served to define the boundaries of this manor. These stones were known by curious names, such, for instance, as the Ring Stone, the Earl's Stone, St. Stephen's Stone, the Sergeant's Stone, the Attorney's Stone, the Wolf Stone, and the Deer Stone."

the male and female of goblin. The words "Hob Hole" occur on the ordnance map in the village of Holme, three and a quarter miles south-east from Burnley Church. Mr. Carr, in *Annals of Colne*, writes: "Hob was a Saxon dancing elf or fairy. The neighbourhood of Hob Stones, and especially the adjoining rocks, was said to be haunted by fairies. Such was the common belief amongst the Colne children of a past generation. Doubtless the story originated in some now lost tradition respecting the place." Mr. Carr also writes, under the heading "Hob Stones and the Fairies:" "As an indication of the extent of country over which the fairies are said to bound, that a field near Haverholt is called Elfie Lands." Hob Stones is the name of an ancient house one mile north-north-west from Colne Parish Church.

Skeat, in his concise *Etymological Dictionary* (pp. 86, 179, 205), describes "Hob" as "a clown, rustic, a fairy" . . . "elves, hobs, and fairies." . . . "Hob was a common personal name, a corruption of Robin. The name Robin is French, and is a mere corruption of Robert, a name of old High German origin, derivative Hob-goblin. . . . Goblin, derived from the French and from Low Latin Cobalus, a mountain-sprite, demon, and from the Greek Κόβαλος, a rogue, goblin."

CALF HEY WELL.—Mr. Wilkinson states that this is "a strong spring of water rising out of the hillside hard by Ormrod Bridge, near Cockden. Over fifty years ago the spring was impounded, and the water conveyed to Burnley in earthenware pipes, being the first water ever carried to the town by artificial means. Tradition says that the fairies used to meet at this well and were often seen dancing round it on moonlight nights, and before the spring was interfered with they were observed

anxiously deliberating together, as if protesting against any intrusion upon their favourite well. Their protest was in vain. Angry at the desecration of their trysting-place, the fairies left the neighbourhood, and nevermore shall their moonlight revels be seen by mortal at their once-favourite haunt."

Mr. Wilkinson tells similar stories about "Old Jam Well," Worsthorn, being another favourite haunt of the fairies. After narrating the eccentricities of the Barcroft Hall boggart, he goes on to say: "The chief point of interest in the tale of the Barcroft boggart is his name, 'Hob o' th'Hurst,' or 'Goblin of the Wood,' a name which could only have originated when the neighbourhood was well wooded (as it is known to have been in ancient times), and the tale carries us back in imagination to the time when 'Hurstwood' first gained its name, and when perhaps this very tale was told by the winter fire of the Saxon thane at Barcroft and the neighbouring hamlet of Hurstwood." The words "Boggart Cote" appear on the map one and a half miles north of Rawtenstall.

THRUTCH BARN, possibly named after his satanic majesty, is in the village of Waterfoot, half a mile south of Newchurch-in-Rossendale.

Mr. Harry Hems writing on this subject in *Notes and Queries* for 16th February, 1901, says:—

> There are various local tales relative to these isolated stones found up and down the country. Those in a field near Marsden, a village in Bedfordshire, are known as the Devil's Jump. They stand a long way apart, and the story goes that Lucifer, making a hurried escape from the locality, went off with a tremendous hop, skip, and a jump. . . . It is a portion of every Devonshire person's creed that it was thereabouts, or to be exact as regards locality "at North Lew, the Devil died of cold" and was duly buried beneath its old village cross.

FAR COMBE HILL CROSS.—These words occur on the ordnance map about four and a half miles in an easterly

direction from Colne, at an elevation of about one thousand three hundred feet above the sea-level.

COMBE HILL CROSS.—The base-stone and part of the upright shaft of this cross stand about one hundred yards in a south-easterly direction from the preceding. Two hundred yards south of the Combe Hill Cross occur the words "Cross Bent."

ROBIN HOOD'S HOUSE AND WELL is marked on the ordnance map at a spot four miles south-east from Colne, just within the Lancashire border.

WIDDOP CROSS is shown on the ordnance map, four and a quarter miles south-south-east from Colne, on the boundary line between the counties of York and Lancaster. Mr. J. A. Waddington states that this cross lay for some years by the roadside, where it covered a drain. It stood on high ground, in the midst of ancient camps, on the main road between Colne and the village of Heptonstall.

THURSDEN CROSS.—Mr. Waddington states that this cross stood near the old inn, now pulled down, which was situated on the same road. It fell a prey to the road repairer. The site is one mile in a north-westerly direction from Widdop Cross.

Canon Isaac Taylor writes (*Words and Places*, page 323) on Local Vestiges of Saxon Heathendom: "The Scandinavian Thor was worshipped by the Anglo-Saxons under the name of Thunor, a name identical with the English *thunder*. . . . To the name Thor we may assign Thursley in Surrey, Thurleigh in Bedfordshire, Thurscross in Yorkshire, Thurston in Suffolk. . . ." Canon Taylor, however, writes (5th June, 1901): "Thursden Cross may

very possibly be from Thor, but Thor as a personal name, and not the name of the god."

Mr. Elworthy suggests that Thursden may be Thor's stone.

Mr. Henry Bradley writes: "I am by no means sure that Thursden contains the name of Thor; it seems to me, in the absence of documentary evidence, that it is *pyrsa'-denu*, the valley of the 'thurses' (a sort of goblins)."

The superstitious veneration with which some of the Lancashire crosses are regarded may have its origin in the persistent folk-lore traditions which are current throughout Europe. Thus Mr. Hardwick, referring to the legendary story of the Wandering Jew and the Spectre Hunt of Odin, prevalent in Brittany, and the superstitions associated with the Seven Whistlers, writes: "One evening a few years ago, when crossing one of our Lancashire moors, in company with an intelligent old man, we were suddenly startled by the whistling overhead of a covey of plovers. My companion remarked that when a boy the old people considered such a circumstance a bad omen, 'as the person who heard the wandering Jews,' as he called the plovers, 'was sure to be overtaken with some ill luck.' On questioning my friend on the name given to the birds, he said, 'There is a tradition that they contain the souls of those Jews who assisted at the crucifixion, and in consequence were doomed to float in the air for ever.' When we arrived at the foot of the moor a coach, by which I had hoped to complete my journey, had already left its station, thereby causing me to finish the distance on foot. The old man reminded me of the omen."

NOGWORTH CROSS.—This cross stood on precipitous ground, eight hundred and fourteen feet above the sea-

level, in the midst of wild moors and many ancient camps, two and a half miles in a north-easterly direction from Burnley Parish Church, and about three and three-quarter miles south of Colne. The site is on Extwistle Moor, near the ancient hall bearing that name, and near Monk Hall. Mr. Waddington tells us that this cross is supposed to have been erected by the abbot of Kirkstall, who sometimes visited Monk Hall, as that house belonged to the monastery. The base-stone may still be seen in a lane near Rogerham Gate.

Mr. Wilkinson tells several romantic stories about the boggart of Holden Hall, an ancient farmhouse standing on the edge of a deep gorge which joins Swinden valley. The boggart was called "Holden Rag," and appeared sometimes in the shape of a great black dog, and frequently like a rag of white linen on a thorn in "Holden Bonk," eluding the grasp of mortal hands by shrivelling up, and finally vanishing with a flash. . . . "Tradition says that such were the pranks played by Holden boggart—generally of a malevolent description, such as blasting the crops, causing sickness among cattle, and all manner of strange noises about houses—that folk were much alarmed, till at last, in a happy hour, a priest 'laid' Holden boggart with book and bell, under Noggarth Cross, never again to trouble mortal men as long as a drop of water runs through Holden Clough; the best proof of which tradition is that it has never since been seen."

HABERGHAM EAVES CROSS.—As early as the year 1201 this hamlet (situated about a mile to the south of Burnley Parish Church), gave its name to a family.

Mr. Waddington states: "Habergham Eaves had also its market or butter cross, and this cross stood in a field, still known as Cross Field, a few hundred yards to the

rear of the Bull and Butcher Inn. A large, square block of stone with the square sinking into which the shaft was inserted, still remains in a prominent position at the place named."

PADIHAM CHURCHYARD CROSS.—Baines states that a cross, strongly resembling those in Whalley churchyard, was discovered here, but in so mutilated a condition as to render its date doubtful. Padiham is about three miles west from Burnley.

MARSDEN CROSS was placed on high ground on the moors nearly half-way between Burnley and Colne, near the intersection of roads. It is distant about two and a quarter miles north-north-east from Burnley, and two miles north-west from Nogworth Cross. The words "BACK OF MARSDEN CROSS" appear on the map one-quarter of a mile south of the cross itself.

THE BURNLEY CROSSES.

Like Blackburn and many other ancient towns in Lancashire, Burnley occupies a defensive site in a loop of a river, for we see on examining the map that the men who first settled here and erected the parish church, the old houses, and the ancient crosses, placed them near the bank of the river Brun, a few hundred yards from its junction with the Calder.

Owing to the growth of the cotton industry nearly all marks of antiquity have disappeared, and a black pall of smoke overhangs the district. Three ancient crosses, however (more or less mutilated), have come down to us from pre-Reformation times; they are (1) the Godley Lane

Cross (or Cross of S. Paulinus), (2) the market cros
the Foldys Cross.

THE GODLEY LANE CROSS (OR CROSS OF S. PAULIN
This venerable monument is said to belong to a gr
ancient crosses in East Lancashire and West Yor
erected to commemorate the preaching of Paulin
whose work in this district a sufficient referen
already been made. If, as has been supposed, th
originally stood in the churchyard, some count
may be given to this theory. But with equal prol
it may be argued that this was the original mark
of the town.

The 1848 ordnance map shows that at that d
cross stood just within the south-eastern boun
Bank Hall Park, at a distance of three hundre
in a north-easterly direction from the old parish
and abutting upon Godley Lane. In conseq
building operations the cross has been moved t
position. This ancient monument, which is clear
pre-Norman type, consists of a tapering chamfe
terminating in a small cross which has been mu
lated. At the intersection of the arms is a raise
similar character to those of this period in
churchyard and elsewhere. The total height abov
is eight feet six inches; the bottom of the shaft
one foot eight and a half inches by twelve and a ha
tapering to eight inches by seven inches. The di
the cross was two feet before the arms were brok

Mr. Hardwick, in his book on folk-lore, tells
Lancashire has many stories relating to the ren
stones in the night by the devil on the occasic
building of churches, he says: "The parochial c
Burnley, it is said, was originally intended to be

T'S CROSS,
VAY.

OCKS, BURNLEY.

Some Ancient Crosses in or near Burnley.

S. Paulinus or Godley Lane Cross.

Stiperden or Mount's Cross, Long Causeway.

The Foldys Cross.

Market Cross and Stocks, Burnley.

the site of the old Saxon cross in Godley Lane, but however much the masons might have built during the day, both the stones and the scaffolding were invariably found where the church now stands on their coming to work next morning. The local legend states that on this occasion the goblin took the form of a pig, and a rude sculpture of such an animal, on the south side of the steeple, lends its aid to perpetuate and confirm the story."

THE MARKET CROSS AND STOCKS, BURNLEY.—The 1848 ordnance map shows this cross at the meeting of roads, opposite the southern entrance to the churchyard. The remains of it have been moved to a position near the Crimean guns. Prior to its removal a photograph was taken, showing that the drunkards and other offenders sat on the bottom step of the cross, with their feet in the stocks, their faces turned towards the church. When the photograph was taken the cross had disappeared, and the remains consisted of a moulded base of the Perpendicular period of architecture, carried on steps. The bottom step was nearly buried through a rise in the ground-level.

As in so many other instances, the particular cross whose remains have just been described was certainly not the first market cross built in Burnley. Its architectural character shows that it must have been erected between the years 1400 and 1500, in the reign of one or other of the seven kings, from Henry IV. to Henry VII., who then ruled over England.

The records show that in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward I. (1293-4) Henry de Laci, earl of Lincoln, obtained a charter for a market every Tuesday, at his manor of Burnley, as also a fair yearly, on the eve-day and morrow of the feast of the Apostles Peter and

Paul. At that time presumably the market cross was ruinous, for in the following year it was rebuilt. The record of this event occurs in an account roll of this year:—

> Et de ixs jd in i Cruce de novo faciendo et erigendo in Merkato de Brunley.

In *Lancashire Legends*, by Harland and Wilkinson (published in 1873), I find the following note: "The remains of the stocks and whipping-post are still standing close to the pedestal of the old market cross in Burnley. The punishment of sitting in the stocks has frequently been inflicted on notorious drunkards within the last twenty years; but the writer has never known the whipping-post used. Both Padiham and Colne still retain the framework of these instruments of torture."

THE FOLDYS CROSS occupied a position now taken up by the path to the south door of the parish church. It bore the inscription:—

> Orate pro anima Johannis Foldys, capellani qui istam crucem fieri fecit, Anno Domini mccccxx.

This cross is alleged to have been used for market purposes. Possibly, indeed, it was built as a second market cross, for we know that in many towns, such as Nottingham, Banbury, and elsewhere, four or even five crosses were erected for different market purposes. The inscription in beautiful Gothic letters is still to be read on the base of this cross in Towneley Park, whither it was removed, together with the floriated head, in the year 1789, so as to be safe from the assaults of a Puritanical rabble. The old shaft was broken; the present one is a

roughly squared modern stone, incongruous with the cross and pedestal.*

The foregoing inscription does not, however, prove that John Foldys put this monument up as a market cross. It may have been merely monumental, or it may have replaced an ancient churchyard cross. The architectural character does not belie this late date, which is suggestive of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster.

HOLLIN CROSS.—These words occur on the six-inch ordnance map, in a somewhat isolated position, away from any road, one and a half miles south from Burnley Parish Church. They may record the site of an ancient cross.

THE HIGHER CROSS.—The words "the cross," in ancient Gothic letters, appear on the ordnance map, near

* The following interesting notes on this cross, by Mr. W. Waddington, appeared in the *Palatine Note-Book* for January, 1885:—

"Considerable doubt has long existed as to the truthfulness of its restoration, and there was a belief that some important part was missing.

"Some time ago I was invited to inspect a piece of carved and lettered masonry, used as an urn in the garden of Pheasantford House, near Burnley.

"I found it to be an octagonal embattled corona. Around the frieze are Gothic capitals forming the name ȝ Foldys, with a patera to mark the end of the name and also to fill up the remaining side of the figure.

"It appears to be the same kind of stone as the base at Towneley; its height is about twelve and a half inches and diameter about sixteen inches; at the bottom there is a deep socket to receive a shaft nine inches diameter with sides of four inches; on the top there is a socket about six and a half inches square to receive a finial.

"No doubt this corona should fit on a shaft of the shape and size of the socket in the bottom, and the carved cross, which now surmounts the shaft at Towneley, should fit into the square socket at the top of the corona

"I am told by Mr. J. A. Waddington, who has written an excellent paper on the crosses in and around Burnley, that there is in the grounds of Towneley a crown-moulding which should fit as a foot of the shaft and rest on the pedestal.

"Were all these parts put together, Foldys Cross would be almost as perfect as on the day of its erection."

the intersection of roads on the moors, at an elevation of one thousand one hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level, at a distance of three and a quarter miles south of Burnley Parish Church. The base-stone and a portion of the shaft of the cross are still in existence.

THE LOWER CROSS.—The word "Cross," in ancient Gothic letters, is marked on the ordnance map, one-sixth of a mile to the east of the preceding cross.

These crosses are situated about half a mile in a south-easterly direction from Gambleside, and to the south of them are farmhouses, called respectively the Higher and the Lower Cross.

BLACK'S CROSS.—These words occur on Greenwood's map of Lancashire (1818), about two and a half miles in a north-westerly direction from Colne, and about seven and a quarter miles east of Clitheroe. Near this spot is Black's Spire or Folly.

WALTON SPIRE.—Mr. Marquis describes this monument as partly modern: "The shaft is a monolith which, I understand, was there long before Mr. Walton put the top part on. It is situated on a very high point at Shelfield. As now completed it is simply a landmark."

ROBINS SCAUR, NEAR WYCOLLER.—This is another remarkable pile of stones resembling, to a certain extent, the Wolf Stones. Mr. Marquis calls it a bare-faced piece of rock on the hill between Wycoller and Trawden.

CROSSES ON THE LONG CAUSEWAY.

The Long Causeway is a portion of an ancient road or packhorse track, already mentioned, from Lancaster,

Ribchester, and Whalley, through Burnley to Halifax and beyond. It begins at a distance of about two and a half miles in a south-easterly direction from Burnley and is about four miles in length. On it are the remains and records of the sites of five ancient crosses. With one exception they are placed about three-quarters of a mile apart.

STUMP CROSS.—This is the first of the series after leaving Burnley, and is distant two and three-quarter miles from the parish church. A portion of the shaft, five feet high, is all that remains. It stands on Mosley Height, nine hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level.

ROBIN CROSS.—The site of this cross is marked on the ordnance map, distant a quarter of a mile from the preceding, at the intersection of roads on Robin Cross Hill.

MAIDEN CROSS.—The site of this cross is shown on the ordnance map at a distance of seven-eighths of a mile in a south-easterly direction from the preceding, at a height of one thousand one hundred feet above the sea-level. Mr. W. H. Sutcliffe says that this cross was probably named after Mary, mother and virgin. All that is left of it is a plain slab of millstone grit built into the wall on the roadside; "Maiden Cross" Coalpit (close at hand) records the site.

Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, in *Memories of Hurstwood*, gives the following pathetic legend, which is connected with this cross:—

During the time of the Civil War this spot used to be the trysting-place of a young maiden and her lover, the son of a tenant of the Towneleys. The young man joined Charles Towneley's forces, and at this spot, the evening before his departure, the lovers met to bid farewell,

and his last words were, "I'll come again." He was at Marston Moor, and was doubtless slain there, as he was never afterwards heard of; but for many a long year after it is said the maiden would go to the hallowed spot in all weathers, refusing to believe that her lover was dead, and with sorrowful voice, and hand pointing in the direction she last saw him, would say, "He said he'd come again; I'm sure he will!" As years passed on the poor woman became insane, but still visited the cross through summer and winter, the last words of her dead lover being the only ones that ever escaped her lips.

DUKE'S CROSS.—This cross has entirely disappeared. Its site is shown on the map one mile in a south-easterly direction from the preceding. Dr. Whitaker remarks that this wild road over the moors was the one which the Lacies and Plantaganets had to pursue in their progresses from the castle at Pontefract to those at Clitheroe and Lancaster. As these estates came in the hands of the "Duke" of Lancaster, it may give a clue to the name.

STIPERDEN CROSS.—This cross (the last of which we have any record belonging to the Long Causeway series) stands half a mile on the Yorkshire side of the border, and one mile beyond the preceding. The accompanying photograph shows its present condition. The stone is a good deal worn, thus partly veiling its architectural character, but I am inclined to class it with the Godley Lane and Whalley pre-Norman crosses. It faces east and west, and stands six feet six inches out of the ground.

CROSS OF DEYN is shown on Greenwood's Map of Lancashire, 1818, on a road from Burnley running in a south-easterly direction down the Cliviger valley to Todmorden. This road is nearly parallel with the Long Causeway and about one mile to the south of it.

Although East Lancashire is divided from West Yorkshire on our maps by a definite and distinctive colour, yet geographically and commercially there is no such actual cleavage, and a word or two here may not seem inappropriate about the numerous crosses which are just over the border, and which were most of them placed, like those on the Long Causeway, for the guidance of travellers on these desolate moors, on other roads between the two counties.

REAP'S CROSS is shown on the map on Heptonstall Moor, one and three-quarter miles east of the county boundary line, and six miles in an easterly direction from Burnley. The site is two and a half miles south-east from Widdop Cross. A view of it is given in volume i. of the *Transactions of the Burnley Literary Club*, and described by Mr. Waddington as a tall Latin cross with the arms broken off.

A recent writer in *Notes and Queries* has mentioned that the Heptonstall district (Heptonstall is four miles eastward over the Lancashire border) abounds with the names of ancient crosses. This town was doubtless the destination of many merchants from East Lancashire, and two principal routes led to it: one from Whalley through Padiham by the Long Causeway, and the other from Colne passing the Widdop and the Reap's Crosses.

CROSS STONE.—These words occur on the map one mile and a quarter east of the preceding, and about one mile north-east of Todmorden.

The word "Cross" appears on the map one mile to the east of Todmorden, a little to the north of another "Long Causeway," which passes over Langfield Edge. Full notes about this curious road and others in the locality have been given me by Mr. Sandbach, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

THE ABEL CROSSES.—These curious crosses stand close to Abel Cote, about one and a half miles due north from Heptonstall. If they can be proved to be really ancient, then, if Mr. J. Romilly Allen is right (*The Studio*, August, 1898), they are of the very earliest type of cross—a pillar with simple incised cross, and may date from the fifth, sixth, or seventh century.

CROSS LEE.—These words occur on the map three miles beyond the Cross of Deyn, in the Cliviger valley, and one and a half miles over the border into Yorkshire.

CROSSES NEAR PRESTON.

The south-westerly corner of the Blackburn hundred terminates in a narrow tongue of land reaching to the outskirts of Preston, and here, within a circle of three miles diameter, eight ancient crosses are recorded on the map. They are as follows:—

THE CUERDALE CROSS.—The words "Stone Cross" occur on the 1848 ordnance map three and three-quarter miles east from the Preston Market Place, at the junction of Potter Lane with the main road from Preston through Walton-le-Dale to Whalley. The words "Cross House" appear on the map about one hundred yards to the south-west of the cross. Mr. T. H. Myres tells me that thirty years ago the shaft of the cross was then in the socket.

SCHOOL LANE CROSS.—The pedestal of an ancient cross is to be found at the junction of School Lane with the main road from Preston to Walton-le-Dale and Bamber Bridge at a distance of two and a quarter miles south-east from the Preston Market Place.

CUERDEN PARK CROSS.—The pedestal of this cross may be seen at the junction of Kellet Lane with the main road, between Bamber Bridge and Whittle-le-Woods, at a distance of three and a half miles in a south-easterly direction from the Preston Market Place, close to the eastern boundary of Cuerden Park.

TODD HALL CROSS.—The pedestal of a stone cross is shown on the 1848 map near the intersection of Black Lane with Todd Lane, two and a half miles south-south-east from the Preston Market Place.

HARRISON HILL CROSS.—This cross stood at the meeting of Harrison and Todd Lanes one and a half miles south-east from the Preston Market Place.

NEWHOUSE FARM CROSS.—The pedestal of this cross is to be seen at the meeting of two country lanes (Back Lane and another) three miles south-east from the Preston Market Place.

HADDOCK PARK WOOD CROSS.—This cross marks an angle in the boundary line between the hundreds of Blackburn and Leyland, and has already been referred to under the latter. The site is four miles in a south-easterly direction from Preston Market Place.

GREGSON LANE CROSS stands in the front garden of a small house nearly opposite Pickering Fold, in Gregson Lane, three and three-quarter miles south-east by east from Preston Market Place. Mr. Myres says that it has been placed within a few yards of its original position, but was removed by the owner of the adjacent property

for safety. It is only about two feet high, and consists of a circular shaft carrying the head of the cross. The shaft is socketted into a solid square base. The head of the cross has on it the letter H, and an incised Latin cross. This may have been another boundary cross between the hundreds of Blackburn and Leyland.

ARCHERY IN MANCHESTER IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

IT will probably be a surprise to many to know that, although gunpowder was discovered and guns were employed in the fourteenth century, bows and arrows continued to be used long after that date, and did not entirely cease as weapons of British warfare until the seventeenth century. Of the importance attached to exercise with the bow and arrows there are abundant evidences in our local records. Military archery is now so completely obsolete amongst civilised nations that we are perhaps apt to forget its former importance. The bow has been used for fighting purposes in many ages and in many lands.

The historian of archery will have no easy task when he essays to trace its progress from prehistoric times to the present day, in which it is still the favourite weapon for hunting and fighting of the many savage races who in so many parts of the world are now slowly coming under the influence—not always salutary—of the white man and his ways.

In Great Britain the numerous discoveries of flint arrow-heads show that long before the arrival of the

Roman invaders our wild prehistoric forefathers were well acquainted with the destructive skill of the archer. For at least seventeen hundred years the bow and arrow played an important part in British warfare, and behind these centuries are ages of uncounted history, in which the ancestors of our race trusted largely to these weapons for the destruction of animals in the chase and of men on the battlefield.

The longbow, it may be fairly said, was the distinctive weapon of the English soldier. The principle of a citizen army, however crude its form, is found at an early date in this country. Land was held on condition of military service, though the professional soldier—the man who, as the word implies, fought for pay—early made his appearance. The king took money in lieu of service, and with it paid for the service of foreign mercenaries. In the Assize of Arms of 1181, *temp.* Henry II., by which all the adult male members of the community were called upon to furnish, less or more, to the military strength of the country, it is remarkable that bows and arrows are not named although they were certainly in use. It has been suggested that there was an indisposition to entrust poor men with a weapon that could be used for the destruction of game as well as of men. A similar fear, it is believed, retarded at a later period the general use of firearms in the army. Whatever may have been the reason for the silence in 1181, the bowmen are duly mentioned in the Statute of Winchester of 1285. There is, however, a suggestive provision that those who lived in the forest should have not arrows but bolts for their bows. Thus, even Edward I., warrior and statesman as he was, risked something of military efficiency for the preservation of his deer. At Cambuskenneth his archers sustained the reputation they had earned in

the days of Richard I. for the excellence of their aim and the deadly execution wrought by their weapons. At Bannockburn the archers failed because their flank was left unprotected, and they were thrown into confusion by the attack of Bruce's cavalry. At Halidon Hill, near Berwick, in 1333, the hail of arrows from the English bowmen broke the ranks of the far larger Scottish army, one-sixth of which perished on the field. The services of the bowmen at Creçy in 1346 have often been celebrated, and that battle is also remarkable for the fact that the French had the aid of Genoese using the crossbow—a weapon denounced two centuries earlier by Innocent II. as unfit for Christian warfare,—whilst the English archers relied upon the longbow. Creçy is notable as the first battle in which cannons were used, although these did not play a very important part. Perhaps even more remarkable was the victory of Poitiers in 1356, when the French cavalry charged into a ravine lined by the English archers, who poured upon them a pitiless storm of iron hail. The great fight of Agincourt in 1415 showed also the terrible power of our bowmen. The history of the English archer is the history of English warfare in the middle ages. The people were trained to the use of the bow. The archery butts were at once a place of recreation and a training ground for the battlefield. We have Bishop Hugh Latimer's emphatic testimony: "My father was diligent in teaching me to shoot with the bow; he taught me to draw, to lay my body to the bow, not to draw with strength of arm as other nations do, but with the strength of body. I had my bows bought me according to my age or strength; as I increased in these my bows were made bigger and bigger." And Latimer's king, Henry VIII., through his parliament and by royal proclamations, strove hard to

encourage the use of the bow, which was, however, destined to be displaced by firearms. To this reign belongs Roger Ascham's *Toxophilus*, a book in which that great scholar defends and extols archery as a recreation and as a training for war. This quaint treatise is the classic of archery, and its author was rewarded by Henry's royal favour. The bow is mentioned in the Army Act of Mary, and even in Elizabeth's day, when the decline of archery had become notorious, practice with the bow was still enjoined in 1567, at the same time that a corps of arquebusiers was being formed for the defence of the coast towns. The force that put down the rebellion of 1569, known as the "Rising in the North," had but sixty firearms among two thousand five hundred footmen. In 1572, when Queen Elizabeth proposed to furnish Charles IX. with six thousand men, three thousand of them were to be archers.

Nevertheless, the introduction of firearms was necessarily fatal to the use of the bow and arrow in the English army. Charles I., whose misfortune was to look backward and not forward, encouraged archery, and at the outbreak of the Civil War it was proposed to form a regiment of bowmen for the king's service.* And there are references to the use of the bow at the sieges of Devizes and Lyme in 1642, but this cannot have been very important. At the battle of Tippiemuir in 1644 the archers in Montrose's army were commanded by Lord Kilpont. This seems to be the last regular military use of the bow in Great Britain.†

* The bow was never so completely a national weapon in Scotland as in England, but it is noteworthy that in 1639, among the covenanting army at Duns Low, under General Leslie, there were Highland archers.

† In a battle between the clans under the Laird of Macintosh and Macdonal of Kippoch the bow is said to have been used. There is also on record a duel fought in 1791 between two combatants, who each shot three arrows without doing or receiving harm.

These facts will enable us to understand the bearing of the data now to be mentioned as to the practice of archery in Manchester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Court Leet, in April, 1560, ordered that—

> The inhabiters within the towne of Mamchestre shall make or cause to be made two peyre of Butts, that ys to saye the inhabytants vpon the south side of the churche to make one peyre of butts in the marketstead Lane, And thenhabitants of the northe side of the churche one other peyre of butts vpō Colyhurste afore the feast of Sainct John Bap^te^ nexte comynge, Subpena to either of them that make defaute vi^s^ viii^d^.

Whether these butts were ready by the 24th of June may perhaps be doubted. In addition to this local penalty the Act of 1541 imposed a fine of twenty shillings for every three months in which they were not provided. The inhabitants were expected to employ themselves in archery practice on holidays and at other convenient seasons. From the age of seven to seventeen each man-child was expected to have a bow and two arrows, and every man from seventeen upwards was to have a bow and four arrows, the penalty being six shillings and eightpence. Fathers were expected to provide them for their children and masters for their servants.*

There was an order made for the erection of butts in the Court Leet of April 14th, 1569. In 1576 the entry shows

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*The method of military levies in the sixteenth century is fully illustrated by the documents printed by Mr. John Harland, F.S.A., in the two volumes relating to the *Lancashire Lieutenancy under the Tudors* (Chetham Society, volumes xlix. and l.). Thus, in 1574, Edmund Trafford (not yet knighted) was called upon to furnish one demi-lance, two light horses, ten corslets, ten coats of plate, ten pikes, eight *longbows*, eight *sheaves of arrows*, eight steel caps, three calivers, and three morions.

the butts had been placed in Alport Lane and that the rails had been thrown down by cattle. This damage was ordered to be made good, and that the order was executed is noted by the added words, "fact. est." The orders as to the butts were renewed in 1581 and 1583. In 1592 the constables are ordered to make a pair of butts. In 1628 the matter is evidently one of pressing gravity:—

> The jury, upon due consideration of the eminent danger wherin this Kingdom remaneth by a suspected war, & being desirous to show themselves willing members to train up youth in the exercise of artillery, do order that the Constable of this town of Manchester shall, before the first day of June next following, cause to be made a large pair of Butts in Alport Lane, that young and old may with free access practise the use of bows and arrows.

And it is recorded that this order was executed. But in 1634 it is noted that the butts are in great decay; their repair was ordered and the order carried out. Again, in April, 1648, the erection of butts was ordered; in October the constable was fined for not erecting them, and the order was renewed. A similar default is reported in May, 1650, and the order is renewed in October, 1650, and again in April, 1651. In April, 1652, the butts belonging to the town are ordered to be repaired within a month. A similar order was made in April and again in October, 1653; October, 1654; May and October, 1655; April, 1656; October, 1657; April, 1658; April, 1659; and again in April, 1660. Against the last entry there is an emphatic memorandum that it was *done*. The same remark is appended to the order on October 9th of the same year. The orders as to the butts, sometimes coupled with the cuckstool, are repeated in October,

1661, and in April and October, 1662. From the entry in April, 1663, we learn that the butts were then placed in Garret Lane. The order is renewed in October, 1663; October, 1664; and in April and October, 1665. The entry in October, 1670, is annotated with the remark *factum est.* The order appears again in April, 1672, and October, 1675. In April, 1679, it is noted that the butts in Garret Lane are in decay, and the customary order for their repair is made and is repeated in April, 1681, and April and October, 1683. In April, 1684, the jury viewed the butts at Garret Lane, found them much out of repair, and ordered them to be made good by May 10th under a penalty of forty shillings. In the entry of October 7th, the location of the butts is mentioned as "Opert Lane," and this description appears again in October, 1685. At Easter, 1686, it is found that Alport is not suitable, and the butts are ordered to be erected in Garret Lane, "the accustomed place." But in October, 1686, the butts in Alport Lane are ordered to be repaired. This is the last entry respecting the Manchester butts that appears in the *Court Leet Records.* It is possible that some of the later entries may, as Mr. Earwaker has suggested, refer to shooting with guns rather than with bows and arrows, but there is no evidence of this. The law, requiring citizens to exercise themselves in archery, was not repealed until the reign of Victoria.

These entries have been thought to suggest that there was considerable difficulty in enforcing it. Still, the fact remains that almost every year for a long period in the seventeenth century the local authorities paid for the maintenance of two places, one in Alport Lane, and the other in Garret Lane, where the citizens could pursue their statutory recreation of archery. What they paid we will now see. From the Constables' Accounts

we learn that on April 20th, 1614, William Worrall, of Broughton, was paid 17s. 8d. for making one pair of butts, "with clods, thornes, and workmanship."

On June 24th, 1618, Edward Ellor and Robert Ogden were paid 7s. for making a pair of butts and for repairing of an old pair in Alport Lane. We may perhaps infer that the Manchester of these days was a peaceable place, for the next entry records the fact that 3s. 6d. was paid to two men "for walking through the town two days at Whitsuntide because we had no beadle, that no hurt might be done by dangerous rogues." In December of the same year Hugh Kenyon and William Bell received 4s. for four days' work to make the butts in Alport Lane and 10s. 8d. was paid for some loads of clods and the "leading" of them, and 2s. for "getting" them. These were apparently for the butts. In the following year Hugh Kenyon received 19s. for making the butts. In 1621, 16s. was paid for the butts in Alport Lane. In May, 1624, Hugh Kenyon had 13s. for making the butts. In 1626, he had 12s. for "making shooting butts which stand at Hunt's Bank," and 10s. in the following year. There was another payment in 1627, and in 1628 Hugh Kenyon and John Wright had 11s. for making a large pair of butts in Alport Lane, and in May, 1629, Kenyon was paid a further 11s., and the same sum in 1630. In 1633, 8s. 6d. was paid to John Wright for the Alport Lane butts. In 1634 only 7s. 8d. was paid for two pairs of butts, and in the following year 6s. 6d. In May, 1637, the butts in Garret Lane cost 7š., and in 1638, 8s. The same expense was incurred in the following year. In 1640 the payment was 7s. In 1641 the Garret Lane butts were repaired at a cost of 4s. In 1642 the payment to John Wright was 7s. In 1647 the Alport butts cost 6s. The last payment recorded was in 1663, when

Richard Platt received 5s. 4d. for "making up the Garret Butts."

When archery ceased to be a military exercise it became, for a time, a fashionable and even a popular sport. But "that is another story"—which sometime I may try to lay before the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. For the present, we must content ourselves with this small contribution to the passing of the archer with his bow and arrows. It is remarkable that so shrewd and practical a man as Benjamin Franklin seriously regretted the disuse of bows and arrows, and wished that, with pikes, they might be introduced into the American Revolutionary Army. "These were good weapons," he said, "not wisely laid aside." Such regrets are vain. For in what is styled "civilised" warfare archery is obsolete. Bows and arrows are dead and beyond all hope of recovery.

ON THE FIRST CHURCH AT FURNESS.

BY HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

IN this short paper I have no intention of entering into the history of monachism; but it will be necessary to remember one or two leading facts, in order to follow the interesting changes that took place at Furness in, or shortly after, the year 1148.

From the seventh to the tenth centuries the only regular order of monks in western Europe was that composed of the followers of St. Benedict of Nursia (who died about 542). At the end of this period numberless disputes arose as to the true reading of the rule that he formulated. Abuses crept in and great laxities were allowed to prevail, in order to check which various reforms were instituted in individual abbeys. The principal of these was at Clugny, which in a short time became the head house of a distinct order, with a rule of its own. More than twenty other orders of reformed Benedictines arose in the next four hundred years, but of these it will be necessary to consider only the Cistercians and Savignians.

The Cistercians owe their origin to a disagreement that arose between the abbot of Molesme and some of his convent over the interpretation of the rule in 1098. He,

with some twelve monks, left the place in disgust, and by the leave of Hugh, the archbishop of Lyons, and through the assistance of Otho, duke of Burgundy, founded the abbey of Citeaux for the restoration of the ancient rule in its simplicity. From Citeaux (*Cistercium*), in the diocese of Chalons, the order took its name. Among these monks of Molesme was one Stephen Harding, an Englishman, formerly a monk of Sherborne, in Dorset, who in 1109 became the third abbot of Citeaux. During his term of office thirteen new houses were founded, and in 1116 the general chapter of the order was called together for the first time.

In 1113 Bernard, who afterwards became the great father of the Cistercians, entered Citeaux as a novice, and within two years was sent out at the head of the third filiation of that house, which settled at Clairvaux. Under this wonderful man the order increased to such an extent that in 1151 there were no less than five hundred houses, and the general chapter of that year decreed that no others should be founded; but, nevertheless, by the middle of the thirteenth century there were no fewer than one thousand eight hundred.* Of these nearly a hundred were in the British Isles. Besides following the Benedictine rule, the Cistercians had numberless extra statutes, some having reference to the buildings will be noticed later.

The order of Savigny was founded by Vitalis, a Norman of good family, who after various vicissitudes settled down with a numerous following at Savigny, in Avranches, in 1112. This order was also a reformed Benedictine, but with additional rules of its own. It increased rapidly, and included twelve houses in England.

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*T. J. Beck, *Annales Furnesienses*, 77 *et seq.*

In 1124 Geoffrey, the second abbot of Savigny, obtained a grant from Stephen, count of Boulogne, afterwards King of England, of the vill of Tulket in Amounderness, on the banks of the Ribble, to found there a monastery of his order.* This colony, which was the fourth sent out from Savigny, seems to have been dissatisfied with the site, for three years later the same benefactor granted "to Almighty God, St. Trinity of Savigny, and the abbot of the same place the whole of his forest of Furness."† Out of this vast tract the monks chose the secluded valley called Bekansgill, two miles west of Dalton, in which to erect their new monastery, and building operations on a large scale seem immediately to have been commenced.

In 1148 Serlo, the fourth abbot of Savigny, at a general chapter of the Cistercian order, surrendered his house, with all those dependent upon it, into the hands of St. Bernard, to become henceforward members of the Cistercian order. He sent Guido, his prior, with letters to this effect to all Savignian houses in England, and with commands to immediately assume the Cistercian habit and rule, as had been decreed by the Pope Eugenius III.‡

The abbey of Furness, apparently quite content with the old rule, dispatched their abbot, Peter of York, to the Pope to appeal against the change. He was successful in his mission, but on his return was waylaid by the Savigny monks, who forcibly carried him off, stripped him of his abbey, and compelled him to learn the Cistercian rule. It is gratifying to read that he did this to such good purpose that he was subsequently made abbot of Quarr, in the Isle of Wight.§ In the meanwhile

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*T. J. Beck, *Annales Furnesienses*, 110. †*Ibid*, 112.
‡*Ibid*, 76. §*Ibid*, 129.

a foreigner, Richard of Bayeux, was appointed in his place at Furness, where the convent seems to have conformed to the new state of things and become good Cistercians.

It is now necessary to see how these historical changes affected the plans of monasteries, more particularly with respect to their churches.

Long before the eleventh century the disposition of the chief buildings required to house a monastic community had been brought to a systematic arrangement, as will be seen by the well-known ninth century plan of St. Gall.

The buildings immediately connected with the daily life of the inmates were grouped around a square court or cloister, with the church, the most important factor, either on the north or south side.*

The great monastic churches erected in this country immediately following the Conquest were all of the unreformed Benedictine order, and show a great variety of plan; but all were cruciform, with an eastern arm with aisles and apsidal end, transepts with eastern chapels, and nave with aisles, a great central tower, and sometimes one or two western ones.

There were two distinct types of eastern terminations: the first had the side aisles continued round the apse, as at Worcester, Gloucester, Norwich, and Winchester, and, for convenience, is known as the ambulatory type. In a number of cases the whole eastern arm is raised upon a crypt, as at Worcester, Gloucester, and Winchester. In the second type the aisles terminated in line with the centre of the eastern apse, and their east ends were apsidal internally and square externally, as at Durham, Ely, Peterborough, and St. Albans.

* This depended entirely on the contour of the ground, the church being kept above the cloisters for ease of drainage.

There are also two different types of transept. The more usual had no side aisles; but had two or more projecting apsidal chapels eastward. The other type had east and west aisles, with the arcade continued across the north and south ends, and is now found only at Ely and Winchester, built by the brothers Symeon and Walkelyn respectively, but a similar arrangement existed in the secular churches of old St. Paul's and possibly old Sarum.

The difference of plan in the presbyteries and transepts bear no connection with each other, as Ely has the second type of east end and Winchester the ambulatory type.

The first reformed Benedictine establishment in this country was founded at Lewes in 1077 by William earl of Warrenne for monks from Clugny, followed in a short time by numerous others of the same order.

As very few of the sites have been excavated it is impossible to speak definitely upon the plan of the first churches of the order; but, if Castleacre be taken as an example, they consisted of an eastern arm with aisles, all finished by apses, transepts with apsidal chapels, nave with aisles, a central and two western towers.

This completes the types of great churches in this country erected during the sixty years following upon the Norman Conquest, and in no case is any found without side aisles to the presbytery and an apsidal east end.*

At this period the two orders of reformed Benedictines under consideration were introduced into England, namely, the Savignians at Furness in 1127 and the

* Gundulf's church at Rochester is an exception, but the whole plan is so abnormal that it need not be considered. It was being built within thirty miles and at the same time as Lanfranc's church at Canterbury, which was quite normal with the second type of east end.

Cistercians at Waverley in 1128. Their origin and amalgamation has already been referred to.

Respecting the plans of Savignian churches even less is known than of the Clugniacs, as in all cases of which remains exist the early work has been altered after the junction with Citeaux in 1148, and until further sites are excavated it is impossible to say if they bore any marked similarity to each other.

Of Cistercian churches there are numerous examples, and of those founded during the first fifty years from the introduction of the order into this country none differ materially from each other except in point of size.*

They always consisted of a remarkably short eastern arm, with square end and no aisles; transepts with two or more square chapels to the east, separated from one another by solid walls; a disproportionately long nave, with aisles separated therefrom by solid walls, and a low tower over the crossing.

The plan for large churches is so entirely different from anything which preceded, and yet so universal to the Cistercians, that it must have been introduced in a perfected form with the order.

The engrossing subject of tracing the origin of this remarkable plan must be left to others, but once the origin is explained, the universal similarity is not difficult to account for. The statutes enact that every new monastery had to be colonised by an abbot and twelve monks sent out from an older house, and these were not to take up their residence till certain necessary buildings were ready for their occupation, namely, a church, a frater, a dorter, a guesthouse, and a porter's lodge, which

* The first church at Waverley may be claimed as an exception, as the nave was without aisles and the transepts had but one eastern chapel to each, but the general proportion is similar.

in many cases were of necessity temporary wooden structures.*

Every abbot had to attend the general chapter at Citeaux once a year, save those of very remote houses, who had their stated times of attendance. Every father abbot had yearly to visit his daughter houses, consequently all houses were annually visited in turn and in yearly communication with the main body. As an outcome of this system similarity of plan and architecture was absolutely necessary. In addition, no abbey was to be founded in a city, castle, or village, but in places remote from human intercourse. All churches were to be dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; towers of stone, for bells, were not to be made, neither of wood to an immoderate height, "quæ ordinis dedeceant simplicitem;" all glass for windows was to be white; all things superfluous and notably curious in sculpture, pictures, buildings, pavements, and other similar things were forbidden, and the visiting abbots are particularly enjoined to take note of such.†

No wonder Cistercian architecture in its first stages was so dissimilar from contemporary work, and appeals so strongly to the taste, with its grand simplicity, devoid of ornament or other unnecessary appendages. As only the early work when the Cistercian fervour was at its height is being considered, there is no occasion to refer to the various modifications that were made from time to time, and the ultimate degeneracy to things "curious," which were held in such abhorrence by the early fathers of the order.

One other peculiarity of the order must be noticed, and

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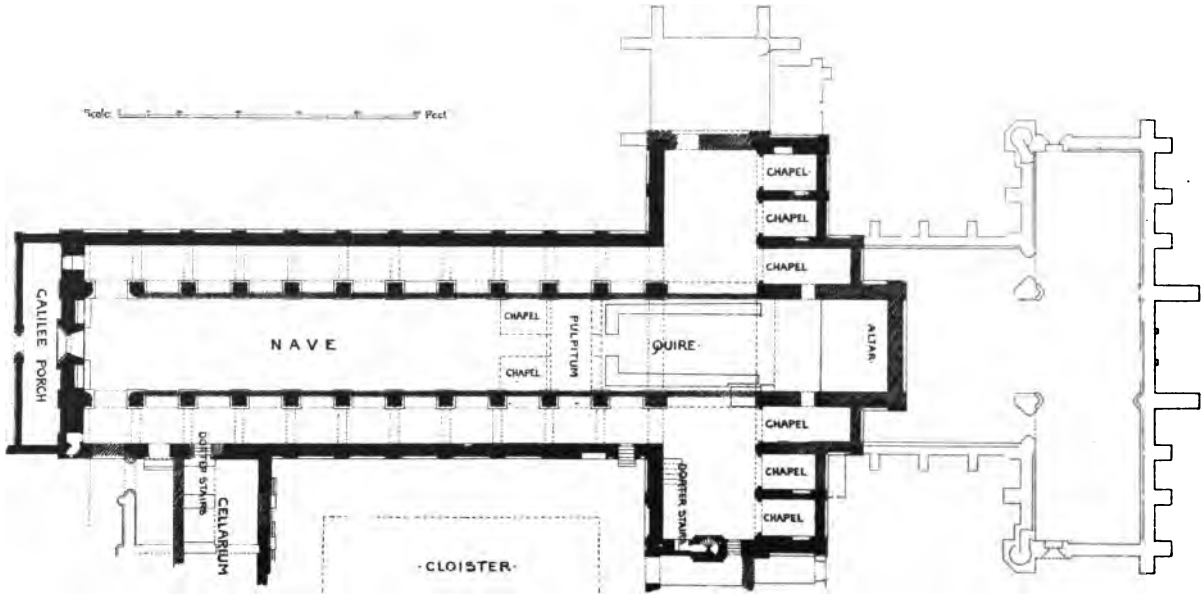
* *Nomasticon Cisterciense* (1892), 215.
† *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, ix. 240, 338.

FOUNTAINS

Nº 1



that is the position of the *conversi* or lay brothers. These men, among other orders, were merely servants drawn from among the lower classes, but with the Cistercians they were of the same social standing to the monks themselves, the difference between them being that a *conversus* was illiterate and a monk could read and write,* or was supposed to. They were housed in connection with the cloister, in the large western range known as the *cellarium*, and had a separate frater and dorter, with night stairs to the church like the monks, and an infirmary. They held a chapter to themselves, but used the monks' chapter-house,† and also had separate stalls in the church.

The plan (No. i.) of the great church at Fountains is an excellent example of a Cistercian church, erected immediately after the introduction of the order into this country. It was built under the direction of Geoffrey, a monk of Clairvaux, sent expressly by St. Bernard to instruct the first founders of Fountains in the Cistercian rule.‡ A considerable portion was completed in 1147, and suffered severely by fire in that year. The eastern arm was taken down in the thirteenth century, to make way for a new presbytery; but the original walls yet remain underground, and are shown hatched on the plan. The north wall of the transept was destroyed for the erection of a great tower in the fifteenth century. The plan exhibits the main features, already mentioned as being inseparable from a church of the order, and, in addition, the building retains many evidences of the internal fittings. These are of different dates, and it is difficult to say which are original except by comparison with other examples. The monks' quire occupied the

* *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, x. 503.
† *Ibid*, x. 507.
‡ *Ibid*, vol. xv. 272.

whole of the crossing and the first bay of the nave. The north and south arches were filled by solid screens at the back of the stalls, which continued throughout the length of the nave, save, perhaps, in the westernmost bay.* Behind the quire, at the first pair of piers from the east, was a transverse screen, and a similar screen was at the next pair. These supported the *pulpitum*, from whence the gospel and epistle were sung on holy days. Each screen was pierced by a central doorway, and flanking that from the nave were two small chapels.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope has clearly proved that part of the nave of Cistercian churches was occupied by the quire of the *conversi*,† thus accounting for the solid walls between the arches, which were used generally at the back of stalls. These stalls could not have occupied the whole nave, but were probably towards its western end.

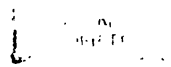
Besides the doorway at the west end of the monks' quire (*inferior introitus*) there were other entrances (*superior introitus*), one on each side east of the stalls. These were usually formed by stopping the screen wall behind the stalls a few feet short of the eastern crossing piers; but at Fountains Mr. Hope suggests that the upper entrances were eastward of the piers from the first (as they most undoubtedly were after the enlargement of the presbytery) and so account for the elongation of the chapels next the presbytery, the only point in the whole plan different from other Cistercian churches.‡

Another point peculiar to the Cistercians is that the

* These were a universal Cistercian feature, but in all cases have been removed in later days, except at the back of the quire stalls.

† *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xv. 310.

‡ A similar arrangement of chapels is not uncommon to other orders, and in each case we find the upper entrances in the position suggested here, as at the Austin canons' church at Lilleshall and the Benedictine church at Ewenny.



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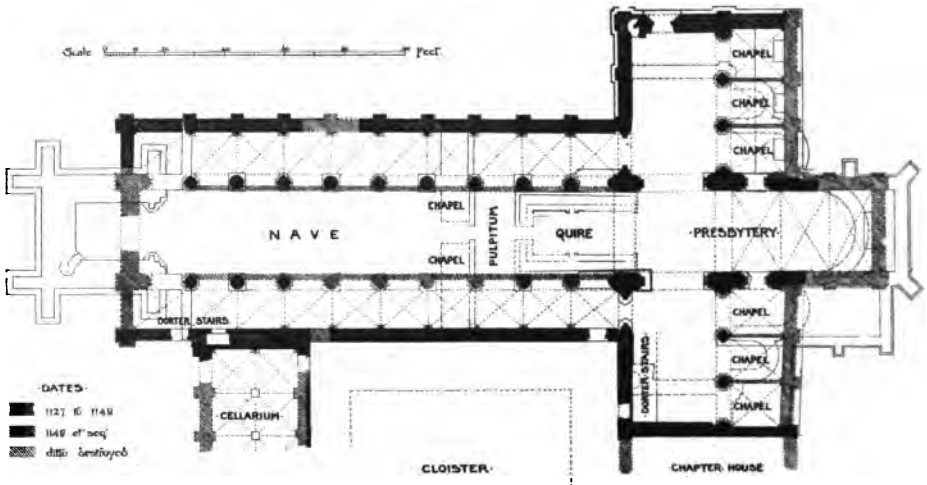
№2


Scale
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CHAPEL
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NAVE
PULPITUM
QUIRE
PRESBYTERY
CHAPEL
DORTER STAIRS
CHAPEL
CHAPEL
CHAPEL
DORTER STAIRS
DATES
CELLARIUM
CLOISTER
CHAPTER HOUSE

western procession door is placed outside the western range and not opposite the west walk of the cloister, the reason being that the Sunday procession passed through the *cellarium* instead of returning to the church by the cloister.

Across the whole west front at Fountains is a spacious open porch; this was a Cistercian peculiarity, but their churches in this country were as often without it as with it.

The completed twelfth century church at Furness (plan ii.), though slightly smaller, is a counterpart of Fountains, with the short presbytery without aisles; transepts with three chapels in each arm and a nave with aisles separated therefrom by walls; in fact, everything on a purely Cistercian model.

Of this church the major part remained till the suppression. The presbytery was rebuilt in the fifteenth century; but retains a portion of the earlier work in the western bay on either side, together with a considerable piece of the side walls eastward.

The crossing piers remain complete with the eastern arch; but the south-west one has been cased and strengthened in the fifteenth century, owing to a settlement that doubtless was due to the heightening of the tower.

The north and south transepts remain; but with altered clerestories and ends of the fifteenth century. The eastern chapels were converted into aisles at the same time, from above the plinth-level. The nave remained till the suppression; but is now in a very ruined condition. The western bay and front had been previously destroyed in the fifteenth century, to make way for a new tower that was perhaps never finished. The internal arrangements were precisely similar to Fountains, excepting that

the monks' quire was placed entirely under the nave, consequently throwing the *pulpitum* and flanking chapels further westward.

By carefully examining the remaining portions of the twelfth century work it will be seen to be of two distinct dates. These earlier portions are shown black on the plan and remain to varying heights that will be described later. They consist of: (1) the crossing piers; (2) the responds of the arch at the end of the north aisle, with one bay of the west wall of the transept beyond; (3) the responds of the arch across the south aisle and the whole length of the west wall of the transept externally and one bay, as on the north side, internally; and (4) the whole length of the south aisle wall next the cloister.

Although this work is indisputably earlier than the rest of the twelfth century work, one or two things are difficult of explanation. After careful consideration only one solution could be arrived at and that was, the church, of which these earlier portions were a part, had transepts of only two bays in length.

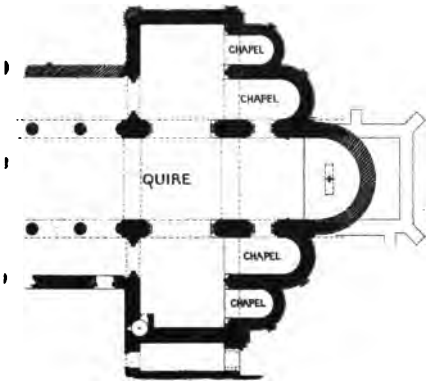
Upon my suggestion, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who has spent a great deal of time and labour in elucidating the architectural history of the abbey,* caused excavations to be made that eventually led to the discovery of the whole of the eastern parts of the original church, save the termination of the presbytery. The foundations thus disclosed, and which are shown on plan iii., with the later work omitted for clearness, are of a church without parallel in this country, so far as is at present known. It consisted of a presbytery, north and south transepts, with two unequal-sized apsidal chapels to the east of each, and

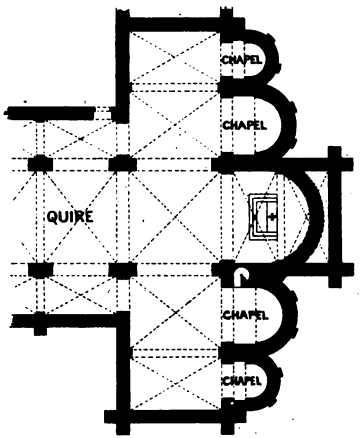
* *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, xvi. 221–302.

FURNESS

VAUX DE CERNAY

Nº 3





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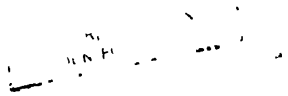

a nave with aisles, and without doubt is part of the first church raised on this site by the Savigny monks when they first settled at Furness in 1127.* How far the work was completed at the time of the amalgamation with Citeaux is very doubtful, the building of a great church was a long matter in those early days. Probably the presbytery, transepts, and one bay of the nave with its south aisle wall was as far as the Savigny monks proceeded.

Of this first church the presbytery was twenty-seven feet wide, but its length is uncertain. The western bay on either side remains to a considerable height, and retains on both sides the outer member of a round arch, ten feet wide, that opened into the side chapels.

All the rest of the walls above the later floor-level have been recased in the fifteenth century, but underground are further very interesting remains. The jamb plinths of both arches exist, and eastward is a narrow pilaster, nine inches wide without a base, obviously the lower portion of a vaulting shaft. To the east of these pilasters, on both sides the presbytery, fifteen inches above the plinth of the arches, is a chamfered string course that apparently was the projecting member of a stone seat. This continues eastward from the pilasters twelve and a half feet on the north side and ten feet on the south. On the north, at the point where the seat stops, the footings beneath gradually come inwards, and are then broken off in a manner suggestive of supporting an apse, as shown on the plan. The floor-level of the western bay was some three feet beneath the fifteenth century level. At five

* It is to be hoped that the discovery at Furness of the pre-Cistercian church will lead to other Savigny sites being excavated under proper supervision, in order to add to the scant information upon churches of this order.

THE DOMESDAY SURVEY OF NOR LANCASHIRE AND THE ADJACE PARTS OF CUMBERLAND, WE MORLAND, AND YORKSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM FARRER.

IN a previous article I have endeavoured by mean tables and notes to elucidate the Domesday Su of the land lying between the Ribble and the Mers In the following paper I propose to deal with Lancas north of the Ribble and the adjacent districts of Bowl and Ewcross wapentake in Yorkshire, Lonsdale Kendal in Westmorland, and the manor of Millum Cumberland. The whole of this area was recorded in great survey under "EURUICSCIRE,"† and at that was either "the land of the King," or was held in c by Count Roger the Poictevin, who had received greater part of the county of Lancaster, together v

* *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol.

† *Domesday Book*, printed edition of 1783, fol. 301*b*. col. 1, last t lines; *ibid*, col. 2, lines 7 to 45; fol. 302, col. 1; and fol. 332, col. 2, li to 15. Facsimile edition of 1862, Yorkshire, pp. viii, ix, and lxix. N however, that the entries given in the facsimile volume for Lancas p. iii, are incorrect, line 5 of col. 1 and lines 16 to 19 of col. 2 referring to Ulverston, but to Oulston, in Birdforth wapentake, co. York. Gospat had no possessions in the area under review.

large estates in the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, Stafford, Norfolk, and Suffolk, as his fief after the Conquest of England.

In a variety of ways the district under examination offers much matter of interest, as illustrating the complete change which took place in the re-grouping of manors, which had formed English estates before the Conquest, into Norman fiefs by William Rufus, but principally by Henry I. after the break-up of the fiefs of those Conquest families which took the part of Duke Robert of Normandy against King Henry. Also as illustrating the principles which governed the division of this district, and the incorporation of its various parts into the later counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, divisions quite unknown at the date of the survey. And here it may be noted, that the northern half of the modern county of Westmorland, known in the twelfth century as Westmaringland, or Westmarieland, and afterwards as the barony of Appleby, or the "Bottom of Westmorland," together with the whole county of Cumberland, except the manor of Millum, were omitted from the survey, not because they were totally waste, as has been supposed by some, but because they formed part of the possessions of the royal line of Scotland, having been wrested from Dunmail, prince of Strathclyde—whose name has been preserved in "Dunmail Raise," a cairn on the pass between the districts of Kendal and Cumberland—by King Edmund in the year 945, who bestowed Cumbria upon Malcolm, king of Scotland, in acknowledgment of the right of the Scottish crown to that territory.* Throughout the disputes between the crown of England and that of Scotland

* See the Introduction to *The Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. xiii.

in the twelfth century over this territory of Cumbria, the river Duddon was always described as the southern boundary. The explanation, therefore, why the manor of Millum was surveyed with Furness, is to be found in the fact that Hougun, the English name of the capital manor, afterwards known as Millum, was before the Conquest the *caput* of an estate extending from the river Esk to "The Further Ness," *i.e.*, the southern point of Furness. I shall, however, be able to prove hereafter that notwithstanding the territorial union of the five vills of Hougun lying north of the Duddon, with twenty-two vills in Furness, there was, as regards fiscal grouping of townships for the collection of Danegeld and other purposes, no connection between the two. The same remark applies to the nine vills lying in the Ewcross wapentake of Yorkshire, but subdivided before the Conquest into four estates in combination with many vills in Lonsdale. The former, as regards fiscal rating, had no connection whatever with the latter, in spite of the territorial connection. This discovery that Furness, Kendal, and North Lancashire, bounded on the north by the river Duddon, Dunmail Raise, Kirkstone Pass, and Borrow Beck, and on the south by the river Ribble, formed a complete fiscal area of five hundred teamlands for the levying of Danegeld, is of great importance, not only in proving the identity of certain obscure names in Furness, Cartmel, and Millum, but also in demonstrating the distinct tribal separation of this territory from Cumbria in Strathclyde on the north, and Mercia on the south. This area was, in fact, a rateable district within the kingdom of Northumbria, while the land between the Ribble and the Mersey was a rateable area with Cheshire within the kingdom of Mercia. "The County Hidage"*

* *Domesday Book and Beyond*, by Professor Maitland, page 456.

gives for Cheshire—no doubt including the southern half of Lancashire—a total of one thousand two hundred hides. The date of that survey or taxation is unknown, but is supposed to belong to the period between 1000 and 1075. The figures for Cheshire bear evidence that the hidage of that county was reduced by one half to form the basis of the Domesday Survey, where the Cheshire hides have been reckoned to about five hundred and twenty, which with the eighty hides, less one, between Ribble and Mersey, give a rough total of six hundred hides. The reduction from one thousand two hundred to six hundred is partially explained by the extremely light burden of taxation laid upon the "Land of the King" between the Ribble and the Mersey at the date of the Norman invasion, as noted in the article quoted in the opening paragraph of this paper, which at some previous date may well have been four hundred and eighty teamlands, as it was afterwards rated on the basis of a teamland being the equivalent of a hide. If Lancashire between Ribble and Mersey is taken in ploughlands, viz., four hundred and eighty, and the Cheshire hides are also taken as ploughlands, the total is approximately 480 + 520 = 1,000 ploughlands or carucates. It would be of great interest if some Cheshire expert would carefully analyse the survey of that county, carefully separating in the analysis all vills in Wales or other counties from those in Cheshire proper.*

Parochial divisions appear to owe their incidence and composition largely to territorial influences, and apparently have no relation to any fiscal arrangement. The Saxon lord built a church, endowed it with a glebe and the tithe of his lordship, which thereafter became a parochial unit.

*This has recently been done by Mr. J. Brownbill, in a paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, on November 30th, 1899.

Perhaps some of his neighbours also joined in the endowment. The map of 1212 shows how frequently the boundary of a parish coincided with a large feudal or thanage estate. It will also be noticed how often the "six teamland" or ploughland assessment of a vill crops up in the area dealt with, as was also the case between the Ribble and the Mersey, where the survey tells us that, "In each hide there are six ploughlands."* Mr. Round has enunciated the theory that, "The district in which men measured by carucates (or ploughlands), and counted by twelves and sixes, was not the district which the Danes *conquered*, but the district which the Danes *settled*."† . . . He shows that the special feature of the Danish district, that each territorial "Hundred" contained twelve teamlands, was connected with the judicial system, and quotes *Domesday Book*, under Yorkshire (fol. 298b): "Peace given by the King's hand or his seal, if it should be broken, shall be amended to the King only by 12 hundreds, each single hundred 8 pounds. Peace given by the Earl and broken by any one shall be amended to the Earl himself by 6 hundreds, each one 8 pounds." The same rule obtained in counties Derby and Nottingham (*ibid*, fol. 280*b*), expressed in rather different terms, viz., that the amendment was made by eighteen hundreds, each one eight pounds, the king having the emendation of twelve hundreds and the earl of six hundreds. So also in the charter of immunities confirmed to York Cathedral by Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. it is recited that, "If any take and keep within a churchyard any one accused and convicted of any manner of crime or misdemeanour, he shall make amends by the united judgment of 6 hundreds; but if within the church, of 12 hundreds; and

* *Domesday Book*, fol. 269*b*, col. 2, line 34.

† *Feudal England*, "The six carucate unit," page 71.

if within the choir, of 18 hundreds. In the Hundred 8 pounds are contained."* Each "Hundred" paid *twelve* marks, and in each "Hundred" (great) there were *twelve* teamlands, or in each "Hundred" (small) *six* teamlands. It will be seen from the tables which follow that three vills in Cartmel, six vills in Furness, one or two in Kendal, three in Yorkshire, and seventeen in Lancashire were each rated at *six* teamlands, and very many more at *three*. Lancaster, including Kirk-Lancaster and two dependent vills, Hutton and Newton, was rated at twelve teamlands. These references throw a certain amount of light upon the origin of the "6 teamland unit of assessment," but much more information is desirable than we possess at present.

With reference to the pre-conquest lords of the land under review very little can be said, but it is evident that the whole of it belonged to the demesne of the crown of England. Eleven years before the Conquest it had been given to Tostig, son of Earl Godwine, and younger brother of King Harold, probably at the time that he was appointed to the earldom of Northumbria by Edward the Confessor in 1055, after the death of Siward the Strong, a Danish follower of Canute. Subsequently, he was deposed by the Northumbrians and took refuge with Baldwin, his Flemish brother-in-law, at Bruges. He took part in the early designs of William the Conqueror against England, but later, joining the expedition of Harold Hardrada, against his elder brother Harold, he was slain in the battle of Stamford Bridge by King Harold's forces on September 25th, 1066. (*Lappenberg*, ii., pp. 275-81; *Encyclopædia Britt.*, xvii., p. 571.) The other lords were Ulf, thane of Melling; Orm, of Thornton, &c.; Thorfin,

* Mr. Round, quoting *Registrum Magnum Album*, at York, fol. 1, par. 11.

of Austwick, who may have been identical with the Thorfin who held large estates in Richmondshire; Chetel (Ketel), of Bentham; Gillemichael, of Strickland and Kendal; Duuan, of Cartmel; Ernulf, of Aldingham, and Turulf, of Ulverston, who held their lands as the king's thanes. *Domesday Book* is silent as to their liberties or customs.

Furness and Millum.

Beginning in the north-west the first English fief is that of Hougun, a manor held by Earl Tostig before 1066, and comprising five vills with nineteen teamlands, now representing the manor of Millum, in Cumberland; two vills with twelve teamlands, now representing part of Cartmel; and twenty vills with sixty-three teamlands in Furness.

In the time of William Rufus, Millum and Muncaster were included in the grant of Egremont to William de Meschines, and thenceforth became members of that barony. The lords of Millum, however, possessed special judicial rights within that lordship, as appears by an inquest taken upon a writ "*de quo warranto*" in the time of Edward I.* They had also a special jurisdiction over which the sheriff of the county had no power, including the punishment of death, pointing to the existence of an ancient seigniory. There seems to have been a certain connection between Muncaster, part of which lay in Millum, with Furness in after times. Before 1153 William de Lancaster gave, and King Stephen confirmed to the abbey of Furness the vill of Muncaster, as parcel of his fee, presumably of Furness. The abbey did not retain possession afterwards, so that the grant must have

* *Rotuli de quo Warranto*, p. 123.

been invalid, but the family of Pennington, lords of Pennington in Furness, retained possession of Muncaster, and do so to this day.

The two vills belonging to Cartmel will be dealt with presently.

Of the twenty vills in Furness eleven were included in King Stephen's grant by which the abbey of Furness was founded in 1127. Previous to that date they had formed part of Count Stephen's comitial estate in Lancashire, together with the remaining eight vills, which had been granted to Michael le Fleming before 1127, either by Count Stephen or by Henry I., before he incorporated the honour of Lancaster, and bestowed it upon his said nephew, *circa* 1114-6.

ALDINGHAM, assessed at six teamlands, was held before the Conquest by Ernulf, whose name remains perhaps in Arnside, *olim* Arnulf's-heued, the westernmost point of Westmorland, opposite Grange-over-Sands. The eight Domesday vills in Furness, which were included in Count Stephen's or Henry I.'s grant of the manor of Aldingham to Michael le Fleming, underwent some change of ownership in the twelfth century. For the sake of consolidating their estates, the monks of Furness exchanged their estates of Urswick and Bardsey for le Fleming's vills of Fordbootle, Roose, and Crivelton (now Newton), which three vills were then apparently merged into the parish of Dalton, Roosebeck alone remaining in the parish of Aldingham. Le Fleming's vills in Aldingham were afterwards grouped into a manor bearing the first grantee's name, Michaelland or Micheland, later corrupted into Muchland. It consisted of these members: Sunbrick, Scales, Gleaston, Baycliff, Newbiggin, Broading, Stainton, Leece, and Roosebeck.

The original feoffment to Michael le Fleming also

included the manor of BOLTON, assessed at six teamlands, and the berewick of DENE, now Dendron, *olim* Denrum, assessed at one teamland. The manor of Bolton consisted of the vills of Bolton, Urswick, and Adgarley. Michael gave "Adgareslithe" in marriage with his daughter Godith,* who probably married one of the de Copeland family. It was assessed at three teamlands and Urswick at two teamlands, leaving one for Bolton.† This seems to point to the continuance of the 1066 basis of assessment until the latter part of the reign of Henry I. Of this more hereafter. The manor of Bolton, with Adgarley, was held by the Copeland family, of the families of Kirkby and Heton in equal shares. Early in the thirteenth century William le Fleming, of Furness, and the then abbot made an agreement that each should exercise the right of chase over those lands which lay conterminous to their respective estates, whereby the abbot afterwards exercised this right over Stainton, Dendrum, and Leece.‡

ULVERSTON, the only remaining manor in Furness to be dealt with, and the most important, was included in Count Stephen's grant of 1127 to Furness Abbey, being there named "Olveston," *i.e.*, Ulf's-tun. From the reign of King Stephen, if not earlier, it was held by the family of "de Lancaster" of the abbots of Furness by the yearly service of 10s. at the feast of the Assumption. About the year 1162, Henry II. confirmed an agreement made between William de Lancaster I. and the monks, touching the division between them of Furness Fells and the boundary against Kendal. Under this agreement de Lancaster took the western portion, now embracing the northern part of the parish of Ulverston, subject to the

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* *Testa de Nevill*, ii., fol. 832. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Coucher of Furness*, p. 81.

THE LAND OF THE KING.

[IN A.D. 1066–1086.]

(*Domesday Book*, fol. 301*b*, col. 2.)

One Manor:	TEAMLANDS TO GELD.	PARISH.	
In HOVGUN Earl Tosti had	4 ...		This being this r descri identif
CHILUESTREUIC ...	3 ...	Kirkby Irleth.	KILLERWIC Irleth
SOUREBI	3 ...	Dalton.	SOWERBY I
HIETUN	4 ...	Dalton.	HEATON, a living
DALTUNE	2 ...	Dalton.	DALTON-IN the abl approp Conist
WARTE	2 ...	Dalton.	WART, a lo
NEUTUN	6 ...	Cartmel.	NEWTON, I
WALLETUN ...	6 ...	Cartmel.	WALTON I origina
SUNTUN	2 ...	Aldingham *olim?* now Dalton.	SUNTON, a near t
FORDEBODELE ...	2 ...	Aldingham *olim?* now Dalton.	FORDBOOTI and wa
ROSSE	6 ...	Aldingham *olim?* now Dalton.	ROOSE, a h of Aldi
HERT	2 ...	Aldingham.	HERT, a lo
LIES	6 ...	Aldingham.	LEECE, a t
ALIA LIES	2 ...	Aldingham.	LEECE.
GLASSERTUN ...	2 ...	Aldingham.	GLEASTON, of Ald
STEINTUN	2 ...	Urswick.	STAINTON,
CLIUERTUN ...	4 ...	Aldingham *olim?* now Dalton.	CRIVELTON
OUREGRAUE ...	3 ...	Dalton.	ORGRAVE, I parish
MERETUN	4 ...	Dalton.	MARTIN, a
PENNIGETUN ...	2 ...	Pennington.	PENNINGTO
GERLEUUORDE ...	2 ...	Kirkby Irleth.	IRLETH, or
BORCH	6 ...	Kirkby Irleth.	BROUGHTO became and so
BERRETSEIGE ...	4 ...	Urswick.	BARDSEA, a
WITINGHAM ...	4 ...	... ...	WHICHAM,
BODELE	4 ...	... ...	BOOTLE, a
SANTACHERCHE ...	1 ...	... ...	KIRKSANTO
HOUGENAI	6 ...	... ...	Either MIL Millum
Total	... 94 teamlands.		

All these towns lie to HOUGUN.

(fol. 302.)

One Manor: In CHERCHEBI Duuan had 6 teamlands to geld	KIRKBY-IN- district
One Manor: In ALDINGHAM Ernulf had 6 teamlands to geld	ALDINGHAM the ma
One Manor: In ULURESTUN Turulf had 6 teamlands to geld	ULVERSTON which Blawit
In BODELTUN 6 teamlands to geld	BOLTON [w being a
In DENE 1 teamland	DENDRON,
Sum total	Furness

BEY OF ILLIAM, EMING.

See Map of 1212, coloured purple (1).

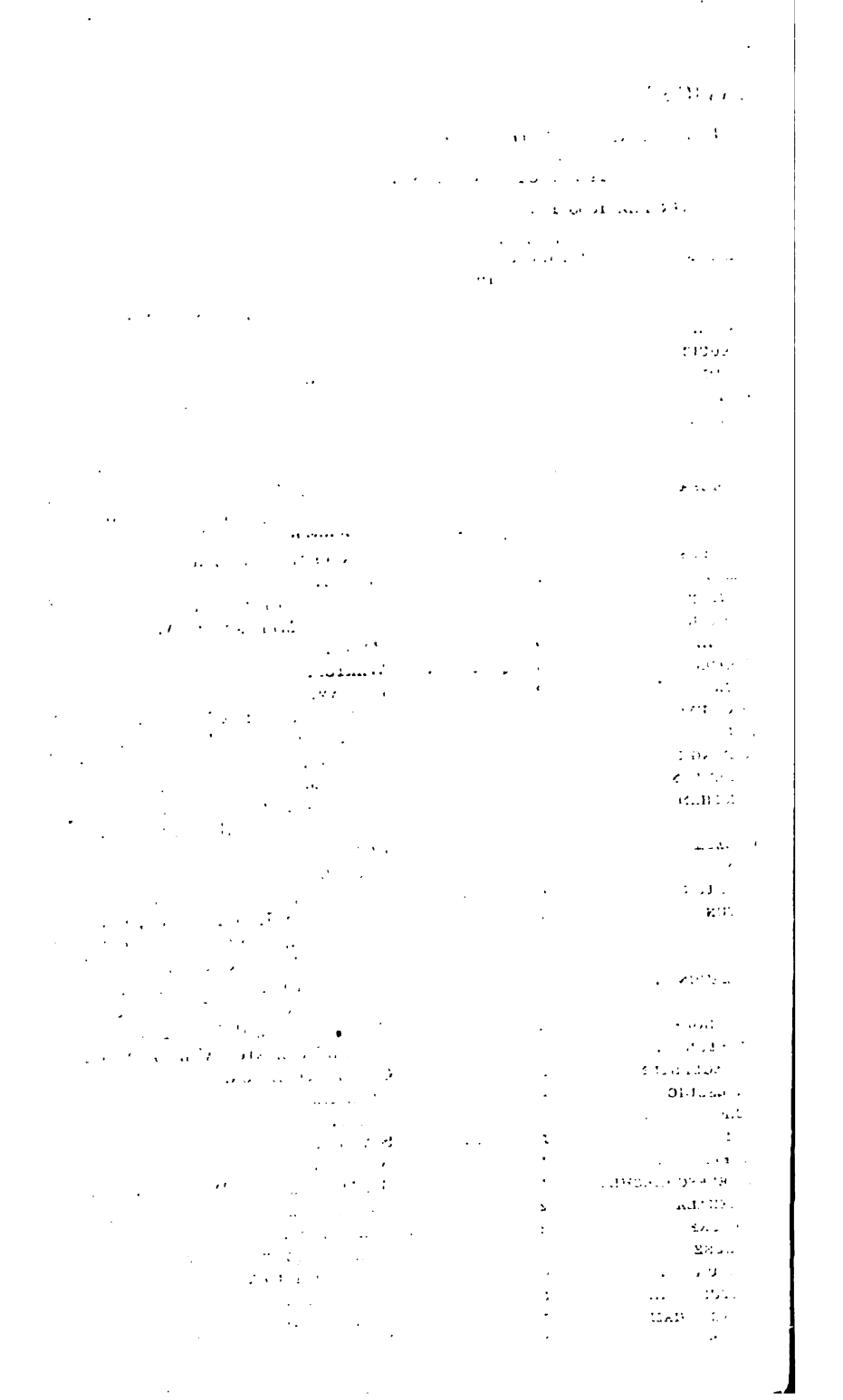
See Map of 1212, coloured rose pink (1*a*).

lands.

ee Map f 1212, loured nge (2).

low ie (3). ds.

lands.



yearly service of 20s. to be paid at the above-mentioned feast; the monks taking the western portion of the fells, viz., Hawkshead, Monk Coniston, Skelwith, Claife, Satterthwaite, and Colton. It is to be noted that at an early date the churches of Ulverston and Pennington were considered by the monks of Furness to be subject to the mother church of Urswick. If this was so, it probably arose from the fact that after Pennington and Ulverston had been granted out, perhaps after 1127, the church of Urswick remained in the hands of the monks, who, therefore, retained for it the qualified rights of a mother church over those granted out.

The pre-conquest or English lord of Ulverston was Turulf. May we suppose that this Tur*ulf*, and his neighbour Ern*ulf*, of Aldingham, were the sons or grandsons of that Ulf who, as the first Danish settler here, gave his name to Ulverston?

The remainder of the lands of the abbey in Furness comprised Broughton, including Seathwaite, held by the de Broughton family; Kirkby-Ireleth and Dunnerdale, held by the de Kirkby family; Pennington, held by the de Pennington family; Marton and Lindale, held in the twelfth century by the family called Brichtwald; and many other smaller estates, such as Orgrave, Elliscales, &c.

A few words respecting the Domesday *caput* of these estates, *i.e.*, "Hougun." The name seems to be composed of *haugr*, "a hill" (Norse), and the locative *en*, meaning "at," *i.e.*, "at," or "among the hills." It will be noticed that after Santacherche—a place easily identified with Kirksanton, in Cumberland—occurs the name "Hougenai." This is the same word Hougun, with the suffix *ai*, meaning island, or "land by the water," cf., the neighbouring Corney, Walney, Bardsey, &c. The place "by the

water amidst the hills" may have been the ancient name of the district comprising Millum and Ulpha. The former name is derived from Meol (pronounced měl) and holm, meaning "the meadow or grassy land by the water at the hill or headland." As neither of these modern names appears in the survey, and yet as regards situation and surrounding features they are in harmony with the description contained in the names Hougun and Hougenai, it seems reasonable to suppose that this supposition is correct. The similarity of meaning in *haugr* and *meol*, *ey* and *holme*, further confirms this identification.

CARTMEL.

In addition to the two vills belonging to Cartmel, viz., Newton (six) and Walton (six), noted as occurring in the survey between four others lying in the parish of Dalton, and seven others now or presumed to have once been in the parish of Aldingham, we find one manor assessed at six teamlands called Kirkby (*Cherc*hebi),* held before the Conquest by an Englishman named Duuan or Dwan. The name tells us that there was a church here, and, presumably, a parish also. Now the other parishes of Furness have been identified, viz., Dalton, Kirkby-Ireleth, Pennington, Aldingham, Urswick (*i.e.*, Bolton), and Ulverston. Evidently this Kirkby is no other than Kirkby in Cartmel. But there are other cogent reasons for this belief. If the number of teamlands belonging to the five manors of Hougun, Cherchebi, Aldingham, Ulurestun, and Bodeltun are added together, it will be

* Note that Italian clerks were employed in connection with the compilation of the survey, wherefore *ch* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, must be pronounced hard, as *k*, cf. Chetel for Ketel. In the same way C before those vowels is soft, as Cependale = Chippendale.

found that the sum is one hundred and nineteen teamlands. Deduct the five vills in Cumberland assessed at nineteen teamlands, viz., Hougun (four), Witingham (four), Bodele (four), Santacherche (one), and Hougenai (six), then exactly one hundred teamlands are left for Furness and Cartmel. In confirmation of this total we may turn to the inquest of county Lancaster, taken in the year 1212—the original of which is preserved in the Public Record Office—which proves to us that at some period after the Conquest, probably in the early years of the reign of Henry I., the assessment of this district to Danegeld was reduced by one half, or in other words was relieved of half its teamlands. This survey tells us that "The heir of William, son of Michael de Furness, holds of the King in chief 20½ teamlands in Furneis, and renders yearly 10 *li.*"* Also, "The Abbot of Furneis holds 20½ teamlands in Furneis in alms by the gift of King Stephen."† Again the same record states that "The lord King gave Kertmel to William Marshall, and he gave it to the canons of Bredenestoc in alms, to wit, 9 teamlands, whereof they have the charter of the said William and the confirmation of the lord King and his ancestors."‡ From which we learn that in 1212, and before that time, Furness was assessed at forty-one teamlands, and Cartmel at nine teamlands, the figures in the survey being eighty-two and eighteen respectively. Thus we have evidence that these two districts were populous and flourishing, and able to bear a considerable burden of taxation as far back as the early part of the eleventh century.

CHERCHEBI [in Cartmel]: It will be remembered that Ecgfrith, King of Northumbria, about the year 685, gave Cartmel to St. Cuthbert, as told by Symeon of Durham:

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* *Testa de Nevill*, ii., fol. 832. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid*, ii., fol. 835.

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"And after St. Cuthbert had raised a youth from the dead in the town which is called Exanforda, King Egfrith gave him the land which is called Cartmel and all the Britons with it and that town which is called Suth-gedlinc and whatever belongs to it."* Subsequently it was lost to the church by the ravages of the Danes. After the date of the survey, Cartmel continued to be parcel of the demesne of the lords of Lancaster until the grant made by Henry II. about Christmas, 1186, to William Marshall, afterwards Earl of Pembroke,† who almost immediately afterwards gave the whole territory of Cartmel to certain canons to found there an Augustinian priory.‡ As just stated, it was assessed to Danegeld as nine teamlands, and paid £32 yearly to the ferm of the *Comitatus*. In 1176 it was tallaged at nine marks.

Ketel, son of Eldred, is said to have held lands in Cartmel in the time of William Rufus, presumably of Ivo Taillebois, the first lord of Kendal. Ketel's grandson, Gospatrick, son of Orm, is also said to have exchanged lands here with William de Lancaster, first baron of Kendal.§ Early in the thirteenth century Thomas, son of the said Gospatrick, gave lands in Allithwaite to Furness Abbey.‖

BIEDUN.

Beetham with its Domesday members was largely the demesne of Ivo Taillebois, who gave the churches of Heversham and Beetham with land in Haverbrack to St. Mary, of York. Under Ivo it is probable that the ancestor

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* *Symeon of Durham*, Rolls Series, i, p. 200.

† *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, page 69.

‡ *Lancashire Pipe Rolls; Lancashire Chartulary*, Series ix., No. 1.

§ Nicholson and Burn's *History of Cumberland and Westmorland*.

‖ *Thirty-sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, App. i., No. 2, § 105.

of Ughtred de Levens held that manor and Preston. In the time of Henry II. Kettel, son of Ughtred, sold one moiety of Levens, probably including Sedgwick, to Norman de Redman. Preston Richard, formerly known as Preston Ughtred, no doubt acquired its name from this Ughtred, who is said to have sold it to Richard de Preston in the time of Henry II.* Ughtred's manor of Low Levens also passed to the Preston family.

The membership of Yealand and Silverdale at and before the date of the survey, with the capital manor of Beetham, long affected the relationship of these Lancashire townships with the chief manor. This is exemplified in an agreement made in the year 1246, between the lords of Yealand and Beetham, touching the right of pasturage on the wastes and commons belonging to the two manors, which even at that date lay undivided.† Crosthwaite and Lyth, Witherslack, Meathop, and Ulpha seem to have been originally members of "Biedun."

STERCALAND (PART OF KENDAL).

As previously stated, this territory was given by William Rufus to Ivo Taillebois, together with other estates in Westmorland and Cumberland. Ivo gave the church of Kirkby-in-Kendal to St. Mary of York, about the year 1093. The date of his death is uncertain, but immediately after that event Henry I. seized his Kendal and other north country estates, and soon after bestowed them, together with the wapentake of Ewcross, upon Nigel de Albini, whose son and heir, Roger de Mowbray, in the time of King Stephen gave all Kendale, Lonsdale, and Horton in Ribblesdale to William de Lancaster I. (fitz

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* Nicholson and Burn, i, page 211.

† *Lanc. Final Concords*, 31 Henry III., No. 128, *note*, page 107.

Gilbert). The latter's son, William de Lancaster II., died about 1184, his heir being a daughter of very mature years, whom Henry II. gave in marriage to Gilbert, son of Roger fitz Reinfred, with all her lands.* The *Pipe Rolls* of the reign of Richard I. record the acquittance of noutgeld to Gilbert for his Kendal lands, also of the ferm and the fishery, but it was not until the first year of King John that he received an absolute confirmation of his Kendal territory, and of the acquittance of cornage or noutgeld, which King Richard had remitted.† Kendal was held as of the barony of Appleby by the service of two knights' fees.

Although only nine manors are named in the survey as members of Stercaland, one being Dalton, in Lancashire, about thirty-eight modern townships are included in this territory. A great number of these were estates which had been granted out after the date of the survey, but never assessed to Danegeld, being originally pasture and waste, and only constituted townships by a gradual process of enclosure and settlement, partly from wastes nominally belonging to the nine manors of the survey, but largely by purpresture made in the Forest of Kendal. This explains the reason that the yearly levy, called Noutgeld, *in lieu of cattle,* was rendered to the crown from Kendal, Westmorland, and Cumberland in place of money service from each vill or manor.

To STERCALAND, now Strickland Roger and Strickland Kettle, the following modern townships were probably members: Langdale, Grasmere, Rydal and Loughrigg, Ambleside, Troutbeck, Applethwaite and Undermillbeck, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Over and Nether Staveley and

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* *Lancashire Chartulary*, Series xvii., No. 1.
† *Westmorland Pipe Rolls*, page 184.

Hugill, Bannisdale and Bretherdale, Selside and Whitwell, Skelsmergh and Whinfell.

To KIRKBY KENDAL: Grayrigg, Lambrigg and Docker, New Hutton, Scalthwaite Rigg, Hay, and Hutton-in-the-Hay.*

To HELSINGTON: Crook, Underbarrow and Bradley Field, Bothelford, and Natland.

After the date of the survey, Kettel, son of Eldred held part of Strickland under Ivo Taillebois, whence his moiety acquired the name of "Strickland Kettle." He gave lands in Kendal to the hospital of St. Leonard at York. He had also Middleton-in-Lonsdale, afterwards exchanged by his descendant Gospatrick for Lamplugh, in Cumberland. The other moiety acquired the name Strickland Roger or Strickland Godmond from Roger Godmond, a contemporary grantee with Kettle under Ivo Taillebois, whose descendant William Godmond had Over Staveley by the grant of William de Lancaster II. and Hawise, his wife, between 1170 and 1184.

OUSTEUUIC.

This Domesday estate was somewhat scattered in its distribution, lying partly in Ewcross wapentake, co. York, partly in Lancashire in two detached places, and partly in Westmorland. Taking the latter portion first, comprising the parishes of Kirkby Lonsdale and Burton, Ivo Taillebois held a considerable demesne here in the time of William Rufus, for he gave the churches of Burton and Kirkby Lonsdale and the latter vill to St. Mary, of

* Hugh, son of Henry, son of Roger de Hoton, gave two oxgangs of land with one toft and one croft in the town of Hoton under Hegh to St. Mary's, of York. Simeon, son of Walter Sykelings, of Hoton-sub-Hegh, gave his capital messuage there and four oxgangs of land to the same church (*Monasticon*, iii., page 534).

York. Kettle, son of Eldred, probably held Middleton and Preston Patrick under him, for in the time of Henry II. his descendant Gospatrick exchanged Middleton and other estates with William de Lancaster II., as previously stated. Preston Patrick acquired its name either from Gospatrick or his grandson, Patrick de Culwenne. Of Rolf, Ralph, or Randolf, the ancient lord of Hutton, who gave a distinguishing name thereto, nothing seems to be known. Before 1093, Ivo Taillebois gave Huttonroft to St. Mary's, of York.

The Lancashire portion of this lordship, viz., Warton, Claughton, and Caton, was severed from the remainder of Thorfin's estate after the Conquest and attached to Lancaster.

The Yorkshire portion—comprising Austwick, the chief manor of this pre-Conquest lordship, and Clapham-with-Newby—was probably included in the estate which William Rufus bestowed with Kendal and the rest of Ewcross wapentake upon Ivo Taillebois. Passing afterwards to the crown, and thence by grant to Nigel de Albini and his son Roger de Mowbray, it was given by the latter to William de Lancaster I., but almost the whole estate had been granted out, so that only a small demesne remained to the de Lancasters, and this was given in alms by William de Morvill, son of Avice, daughter of the said William and wife of Hugh de Morvill. Ultimately the mesne tenancy of the de Lancasters here, as in the rest of Ewcross wapentake, became extingished, and the tenants are found at the date of Kirkby's inquest to be holding directly of the Mowbrays.

Kendal does not appear to have been a separate unit of assessment, apart from Lonsdale and Amounderness, as the following calculation shows:—

Beetham		25 teamlands		= 19
Less Borwick		2	—	
„ Yealand		4	—	
Strickland ...		20 teamlands		= 18
Less Dalton		2	—	
Austwick		43 teamlands		= 25
Less do. (vill)	6			
„ Clapham ...	3			
„ Warton *say*	6	18	—	
„ Claughton ..	1			
„ Caton ...	2			

And also under "Witetune"—

Casterton	3 teamlands		= 6
Barbon	3	—	

Sum total of Kendal ... 68 teamlands.

WITETUNE.

This extensive pre-conquest lordship, like Austwick, also lay in three counties. Held before the Conquest by Earl Tostig, until his death in 1066, it was afterwards broken up, the Lancashire portion falling into the fief of Count Roger. Afterwards, it was subdivided into the lordship of Hornby and Adam de Yseny's fee of Whittington, Newton with Docker and Thirnby, whilst some estates were granted to officers of Lancaster Castle to be held by serjeanty, and one—Tatham and Ireby—retained the thanage tenure by which it had no doubt been held under Earl Tostig. The Westmorland portion—Barbon and Casterton—probably passed with the rest of Kendal to Ivo Taillebois, as did the Yorkshire portion in Ewcross

wapentake—viz., Sedbergh with Dent, Ingleton, and Burton-in-Lonsdale.

MELLINGE.

Ulf's manor in Melling, Hornby, and Wennington (the moiety), and Orm's berewick, probably in Wrayton, formed the nucleus of the lordship of Hornby. Complete uncertainty exists as to the origin of this lordship. When Count Roger, in the year 1094, bestowed many lands, churches, and tithes upon the abbey of St. Martin of Sees, he included among his munificent gifts the church of Melling, which seems to point to the fact that the lordship of Hornby, of which Melling was a member, had not at that time been granted out as a distinct lordship. When it emerges out of the darkness of the period succeeding the Conquest, it is found to be in the possession of the Montbegon family, who held Hornby in demesne as a borough. The tenure is uncertain and does not in the twelfth or early thirteenth century appear to have been by knight's service, although subsequently by the middle of the thirteenth century military service had been superimposed upon some earlier tenure. Possibly the Montbegons met the whole of the military service due from their fief from feoffments made to their knights in other lordships, so that nominally no service was due from the demesne of Hornby. All the same, if this was so, Hornby may have been held by knight's service as parcel of the Montbegon barony. According to Whitaker the lordship came by marriage to Adam de Montbegon with Matilda, coheiress of Adam fitz Swain, as certain other estates in Cumberland, Yorkshire, and elsewhere in Lancashire are known to have descended to this family. There is, however, no proof of Whitaker's assertion, and it is just as probable that as Roger de

Montbegon was enfeoffed of lands in Lincolnshire by King Stephen, when Count of Mortain, or by Henry I., when he incorporated the honour of Lancaster, and bestowed it on his said nephew, he was likewise enfeoffed of Bury, Middleton, &c., in Salford hundred, and of Hornby and its members in Lonsdale wapentake.

Some further light upon this question is to be found in the early history of the fee of Croston, in Leylandshire, and Kaskenmoor, which was the early name of the thanage estate which embraced Crompton, Werneth, Oldham, and Glodwick, in Salford hundred. These estates undoubtedly descended to Adam de Montbegon by his marriage with the daughter and coheiress of Adam fitz Swain. Croston was given by Roger de Montbegon II., during his lifetime, because he had no heir of his body, to his half-brother John Malherbe, son of John Malherbe by Matilda, daughter of Adam fitz Swain, and mother of the said Roger. Kaskenmoor—which had been divided between Montbegon and Nevill in right of their wives (William Nevill having one moiety with Amabel, the eldest daughter of Adam fitz Swain and widow of Alexander de Crevequer, and Montbegon the other)—did not descend, as to the one moiety, after Roger de Montbegon's death without issue to his heir-at-law. But on the other hand, Hornby and Tottington, together with all the Lincolnshire estates *did* descend to the heir-at-law of Roger de Montbegon II. in the person of Henry de Moneghden, as next heir, viz., son of Robert, son of Robert, son of Agnes, sister of Adam de Montbegon, the father of Roger, as was found by a jury of Lancashire and Lincolnshire knights, before Martin de Patshull and his follow justices in Eyre, at Lincoln, in the year 1226.* These facts tend to discredit

* *Lincoln Assize Roll*, 10 Henry III., No. 482, *m.* 17.

the supposition, which Dr. Whitaker and others accepted upon insufficient grounds, that Adam fitz Swain was ever possessed of Hornby.

TORNETUN.

Thornton-in-Lonsdale, like the other manors in Upper Lonsdale, passed into the possession of Ivo Taillebois in the time of William Rufus. Burrow, or rather the moiety held before the Conquest by Orm, lord of Thornton, became united with the moiety which was a member of Whittington, and was granted out in serjeanty. The evidence of the division of this manor into moieties before the Conquest remains on record to this day in the title of this township, viz., Burrow with Burrow, *i.e.*, Over and Nether Burrow.

ESTUN, ETC., LANESDALE AND COCREHAM.

These small Domesday estates, together with Warton (a member of Austwick), Yealand and Borwick (members of Beetham), and Carnforth (a member of Halton), ultimately formed part of the feoffment made to William de Lancaster, the first baron of Kendal, in Lancashire, the remainder lying in Amounderness.

HALTUN.

This Domesday lordship lay exclusively in Lancashire, and with few exceptions fell into the demesne of Count Roger, and was granted out by Henry I. to the officers of Lancaster Castle, some of whom may well have been the original pre-conquest owners.

Halton, Nether Kellet, Bolrun, Torrisholme, Heysham, Oxcliffe, Skerton, and Overton were all estates held by

grand serjeanty by various persons holding official positions in connection with the Castle. Halton, the chief manor of this pre-conquest lordship, fell to the share of Gernet, perhaps Count Roger's, as he afterwards was Henry I.'s, chief forester. Aldcliffe and Newton (now Bulk) were given in almoign to St. Martin of Sees in 1094. Lancaster was retained in demesne. Carnforth, Heaton, Thurnham, and a third part of Middleton were granted out to be held by military service. Over Kellet, Bolton-le-Sands, Poulton, part of Hest, Sline, and Bare, with two-thirds of Middleton, continued to be held under the thanage tenure existing before the Conquest. Included in Lancaster was the forest of Quernmore and the chase ot Over Wyresdale, in which the men of Lancaster had common of pasture and estovers, liberties which John, when count of Mortain, confirmed by charter, which passed between 1189 and 1194.

At the commencement of the twelfth century Henry I. enclosed the whole of Lonsdale hundred between the rivers Cocker and Keer (exclusive of the lordship of Hornby), within the metes of the forest of Lancaster, so that this area fell under the jurisdiction of the forest laws. This continued until the time of John, count of Mortain, who granted to the knights, thanes, and freeholders dwelling within the metes of the forest, the liberties of the forest and acquittance of the reguard of the forest, so that they were thenceforth able to buy and sell land, cut timber for building, burning and enclosing and to reclaim waste land, without incurring the severe penalties previously enforced under the forest laws.

BENETAM.

Chetel's four manors in Bentham and its members, including the three churches of Bentham, Tatham, and

Tunstall, were separated after the Conquest, Bentham falling to Ivo Taillebois' fief in the time of Rufus, and Tatham continuing in the possession of the thane who had held it under Chetel, or possibly in the possession of Chetel himself or his heir, as parcel of the Lancaster fief of Count Roger. The remaining manors were included in the lordship of Hornby, when that estate was granted by Henry I., or Count Stephen, to Roger de Montbegon I.

AGEMUNDRENESSE.

The first account of Amounderness is recorded in the "Life of St. Wilfrid of Ripon," where it is stated that the district of Amounderness was first given by certain Northumbrian magnates in the year 705 to the church of St. Peter, of Ripon, upon the occasion of the consecration of that monastery. The localities in which the lands lay were described as "Rible, and Hasmundesham, and Marchesiæ, and in the region of Duninga." In the life of St. Wilfred, in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iii., p. 169, the description of the lands bestowed is rather different. "Lands given to St, Wilfred from the parts by the river Ribil, that is Hæmundernes, and in Gedene and in the region of Dunutinga, and in Ætlerum, and in other places."

Sometime between 705 and 930 Amounderness passed from the possession of the church of Ripon. Probably it was the scene of various Danish ravages during the hundred years, 830 to 930. Subsequently it was acquired by King Athelstan "by purchase and for no small sum of money," who gave it to the church of St. Peter, of York, by charter dated in 930 *(Monasticon)*. Again, however, the church failed to retain possession of this estate, which lay open for an easy descent from the sea by roving

Norsemen, by reason of the long coast line and of such favourable havens for landing, as were afforded by the estuaries of the Ribble and the Wyre. When the house of Godwine rose to power, Amounderness was given to Harold's younger brother Tostig, together with Hougun, Halton, Wennington, and Bowland, with their respective members. As we have stated, he was slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge, twenty days before the battle of Hastings.

The *caput* of this large estate or lordship was Preston. At the date of Domesday there were four parishes in Amounderness, viz., the parish of Preston, the chief manor, and three others, Kirkham, Kirk Poulton, and St. Michael's-on-Wyre, called Michael's Kirk. Out of sixty-one vills belonging to Preston, only sixteen were inhabited by a few people, the others were waste, *i.e.*, they had no agricultural outfit for ploughing, and for many years after the Conquest merely supported a very small pastoral population. While the land between the Ribble and the Mersey escaped destruction at the Conquest, because it was "*Terra Regis*" and the Mercian population quietly accepted the change of rulers; the country between the Keer and the Ribble, if not given over to fire and sword, had been wasted and denuded of husbandmen, stock, and stores when Tostig, the chief lord, took up arms against his brother, King Harold, and joined in the King of Norway's invasion, which ended with his and the invader's death at Stamford Bridge.

The attached maps will best explain the distribution of this territory before the Conquest and again after the resettlement which probably took place within twenty years after Domesday. In fact there can be little doubt that the military fees and serjeanties in this wapentake were granted out by Henry I. between 1102 and 1114-6,

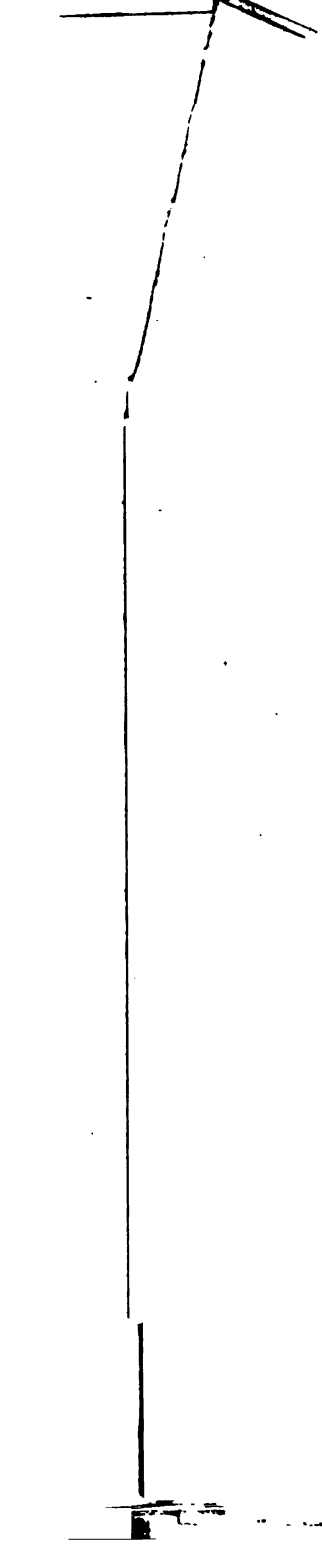
when the honour of Lancaster was bestowed upoı king's nephew Stephen, count of Boulogne and Mort

Chipping, Aighton (including Bailey and Chai and Dutton were held by Warine Bussel I. bet 1088 and 1102. In the latter year Henry I. best these vills upon Robert de Lacy to hold by kni service as parcel of his Clitheroe fief.

Bowland, described in Domesday under "Gretlint (now Grindleton), was held by de Lacy under C Roger the Poictevin from 1088 to 1102, and afte count's forfeiture in the latter year, Henry I. confi it to Robert de Lacy to hold of him in chief. I Bowland and Leagrim were members of Bow attached for convenience to the parish of Whalley, so to co. Lancaster.

As in Lonsdale hundred, so also here numerous es were granted by Henry I. to officers of Lancaster C and Forest to hold by grand serjeanty. These tabulated in the attached tables. The churches, their appendant estates, have been included in the dem although Poulton and Kirkham were given in alm monastic houses by Roger the Poictevin as early as 1

Fulwood was forest, and, like the chase or pai Myerscough, was never assessed to Danegeld. The s applies to Pilling Hay, formerly a vast area of peat 1 belonging to Garstang, but severed from it when latter was granted out to the barons of Kendal. Or other hand, Nether Wyresdale, including Barnacre-v Bonds, was included in this grant. Bleasdale was a c attached to the forest of Lancaster (in Lonsdale hund but it lay actually in Amounderness. The whole of wapentake was included within the metes of the fo of Bleasdale, Fulwood, and Myrescough, and ther subject to the forest laws in the twelfth century, 1



Count John of Mortain's charter of liberties, of which mention has been previously made.

In conclusion, the writer does not claim to have thrown much additional light upon the history of North Lancashire at and immediately after the Conquest. Want of knowledge of this period is due to the unfortunate fact that the details of the survey of this district are deplorably scanty, especially as regards the redistribution of Saxon estates in 1086. The points upon which the writer claims to have thrown additional light are, *firstly*, the identification of Hougun with Millum, Cherchebi with Cartmel, and the correction of other errors of identity, especially in Furness, made by Baines, Dr. Whitaker, and the late Mr. Beamont; *secondly*, the removal from that part of the survey which relates to this county of the entry relating to Gospatrick's estate of Oulston, in the Birdforth wapentake of Yorkshire, and, on the other hand, the inclusion of a moiety of Burrow and Thorneton-in-Lonsdale; *thirdly*, the discovery, only attainable as a consequence of these adjustments, that Lancashire north of the Ribble, together with the barony of Kendal, in Westmorland, formed a division or area of the royal estates, or *terra regis* in the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, which had been assessed for fiscal purposes at precisely five hundred carucates or ploughlands. The writer trusts that the study of these results, meagre as they are, and of the tables and charts which have been prepared to illustrate the subject, may not be considered altogether a waste of time.

ON THE EXPLORATION OF PREH TORIC SEPULCHRAL REMAINS THE BRONZE AGE AT BLEASDA BY S. JACKSON, ESQ.

BY PROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A

(1) The Discovery by Mr. Jackson.

THE following account of the discovery of the rem able group of remains at Bleasdale sent me by Jackson relates to the work done up to the 15th J 1900, in continuation of his communication to the Soc published in the "Proceedings," vol. xvii., p. 254. writes as follows:—

"In the summer of 1898 my attention was directe what appeared to be a circle in the grass upon Fairs Farm; it was not very distinct, but still sufficiently s distinguish it from the surrounding moor. I did think much of it at the time, but thought it worth ma a search for anything which it might chance to con Mr. Thomas Kelsall, tenant of the farm, kindly gave assistance, and to his most intelligent efforts we indebted for much of interest in the discovery.

"Commencing from the inner part of the circle, at depth of about four feet we came upon tree logs lai

front of each other horizontally, apparently round the circle. We did not examine the whole of these at the time, but satisfied ourselves that they were continuous, except at the eastern part of it (plate i., figs. 1 and 3, D.). I shall presently show that we were correct, and explain the reason for this omission.

"Judging that such a structure would not be laid without a purpose, I determined in 1899 to search again. Commencing in the centre of the circle, at a depth of about twenty-two inches we were rewarded by finding two cinerary urns (plate ii.). One of these was about eight inches high, the other about eight and a half inches. Inside this latter, inverted into its mouth, was a third small round urn. All were filled with small bits of bone and charcoal. They were very soft when found, and were coated both inside and out with small rootlets.

"Not feeling satisfied that all which this circle contained had been discovered, and having obtained the kind consent of the owner of the estate to make further researches, I determined this year to unearth the whole of the circle. Its diameter is about seventy-five feet (plate i., fig. 1, inner circle) measured from the outside of the earth mound.

"I did not expect to find any further interments, but thought that either bronze or flint of some kind might be discovered. In this we were disappointed, but we found something of more importance, namely, a circle consisting of eleven oak logs, placed upright on the inside of the log platform at bottom of ditch. They were about eighteen inches or so below the top soil, whatever height they originally may have been, and varied in size, mostly being about eighteen inches diameter, and were charred at the top, apparently by the action of fire.

"A close examination of the ground showed that a layer

of clay had been placed over the original vegetable soil beneath: this was thicker in the centre than at the edges, and so would form a slightly raised mound.

"The outside earth circle (or vallum), which was first noticed, had been formed of the surplus soil which had been thrown up when digging the ditch in which rested the log platform (plate i., figs. 1 and 3).

"I am indebted to Canon Greenwell, of Durham, one of the best authorities upon ancient interments, for many valuable suggestions. He insisted strongly that the whole of the inner circle should be investigated, to see whether it was complete. We found that our first impression as to its non-continuation at the due eastern portion was correct. The entrance had evidently been planked on the circle side by a large pillar of wood, with two smaller pillars to the outside of them, in the line (see plan) of the earthen vallum or bank.

"Whilst pursuing these investigations, we thought that there were indications of a much larger circle outside the one I have been describing, which was certainly no more distinct than this one.

"We determined to examine it, and found below the surface, at the depth of about eighteen inches, large logs, evidently tree stumps, set upright, about thirteen feet apart; the spaces between were filled in by lesser stumps, placed side by side in the form of a stockade, except at the south-west, where they were omitted. The upright pillars were very large, the largest nearly three feet diameter. An entrance to this larger circle, about twelve and a half feet in breadth, was no doubt here.

"The circle itself is one hundred and fifty feet diameter and encloses the smaller one (plate i., fig. 1). Its termination is by large pillars similar to the small ones and near to them. Wherever examined the bases of the log pillars

URNS, FROM INNER CIRCLE, FAIRSNAPE, BLEASDALE. (ONE-THIRD.)

were quite flat; they had not been sawn, but hacked with some cutting instrument, apparently of a slightly convex shape (plate iii.). A pretty accurate idea of the form of the two circles may be obtained by taking a crown piece and placing a sixpence upon it on the right hand side.

"Perhaps I cannot better close this imperfect description than by quoting from Canon Greenwell's last letter to me upon the subject. He says: 'The structure is certainly a most peculiar and interesting one, and must be put on permanent record, with plans and figures of the urns found. It looks as if there was an entrance on the east side leading into the inner circle, as well as one on the south-west. I should think it possible the charred wood had connection with burning the bodies. The finding of the interment close to one side of a circle is not singular; in a stone circle near Keswick the burial cist was close to one side of it. It is certainly a most novel and remarkable structure, and I only wish I were feeling equal to a journey to see it. There are two things to be done in the first instance, examination of the whole area and the making of complete plans; then comes the putting it on record. I see you found the original surface mould under the clay band (placed there by man's hands). I think there may be other burials there.'"

Since the above account of this most interesting discovery was written, Mr. Jackson has carried out further investigations and prepared a plan and section, which complete the work. These, at his request, I bring before the Society, along with notes of my own made during two visits to the sites.

The group of prehistoric remains at Bleasdale, near Garstang, Lancashire, occupy a most striking position on a knoll of boulders in the middle of an ampitheatre of

moorland hills, about six hundred and fifty yards due west of Higher Fairsnape Farm. They consist, as described above, of two circles made of timber, the outer being one hundred and fifty feet in diameter and the inner seventy-five feet.

(2) The Outer Circle.

The outer circle consisted of (see plate i., fig. 1) round logs of oak placed closely side by side, the principals being from two to three feet in diameter at intervals of about thirteen feet, and sunk into the ground to a depth of from five to six feet, while the secondary logs are about eight inches in diameter and do not penetrate further than three feet from the surface. Both have rotted away to a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet from the surface, but are sound and hard below, showing the marks of the axe with the greatest clearness. The lower ends of both have been trimmed truly at right angles with an axe or adze, and each log has been planted in the trench dug for the stockade in the boulder clay. It is probable that the principals from their larger size, and the greater depth of their insertion into the ground, were longer and higher than the secondaries (fig. 2). The entrance on the south-west was flanked on each side by a large principal, which formed a gate-post. This remarkable enclosure, although it was on a gently sloping knoll, was unprotected by ditch or vallum, and only marked off a circular area from the surrounding wet, marshy land.

(3) The Inner Circle.

The inner circle, close to the east side of the interior of that just described, is much more complex in its structure

(see figs. 1 and 3). It is formed of an outside ring of earth (fig. 3B) or "vallum," about five feet wide and nine inches high. It is composed of clay thrown out of the ditch on the inside. The ditch (C) is four feet wide and five feet deep, with the upper two feet sloping outwards from the lower part of the ditch, which is two feet wide. Inside this, a low mound, now ploughed down, formed also of clay out of the ditch, having a diameter of fifty-four feet and a height of two feet in the centre. It has been heaped up over the old ground surface (E). In this lay concealed a circle composed of eleven rounded oak logs, each measuring thirty inches across (fig. 4). These had been let into the ground to a depth of between three and four feet. They formed a circle of thirty-four feet in diameter. In the centre of this, in an excavation carried down to a depth of two feet below the old ground surface, a group of urns were discovered in a rectangular hole, measuring two feet by three feet, which had been filled with wood ashes. The two funeral urns contain calcined human bones; inside one of them was a third smaller vase. The only other human relic found within this circle was a mass of charcoal four feet to the west of the group of urns.

The ditch had been filled up with peat. When this was removed a curious flooring (D) of poles placed parallel to one another, and so wedged up as to make a horizontal surface, was exposed (see figs. 1 and 3). The poles were in lengths of from eleven to twelve feet. They measured six and a half inches in diameter and were laid on branches of birch, laid crosswise. Among them were some chips of oak, apparently made in trimming the oak logs of the circles; it is curious that no oak saplings were used in the trench. This flooring had been covered by a layer of leaves before the accumulation of the peat

over it. On the southern side for about a couple of yards it had apparently been burnt, being represented by charcoal. The entrance to this burial mound was on the east side close to the stockade of the outer circle. It was flanked on the inside by two great oaken posts, which formed an entrance about thirteen feet wide and which widened outwards, being marked by a line of two smaller posts on either side at the termination of the vallum. The two outer were twenty-four feet apart.

A careful examination both of the inner and the outer circles revealed no other remains than those mentioned above, with the exception of a few broken slabs of sandstone, which may have been used for crushing corn or for fire-places. There were no remains of the animals which had been eaten or of fragments of domestic pottery, such as are usually found in prehistoric dwellings and burial-places. The whole of the inner circle was dug away and the area of the outer circle so trenched as to render it very improbable that any of the objects left behind have been missed in the exploration. It is worthy also of remark that a careful examination of the district immediately around has as yet failed to reveal any prehistoric remains which can be associated with the circles, the fragments of charcoal and burnt stones which occur on the edge of the moor close by being of uncertain origin, and not necessarily of high antiquity. They may be connected with modern farming operations, in which the soil has been burnt for application to the land.

(4) Both Circles of Same Age.

We must now consider the relation of the outer stockaded circle to the inner ring containing the urns. We may infer that the large oaken timbers of the outer

ring stood higher above the ground than the intervening smaller ones, because they were sunk deeper into the soil. We may also infer, from the absence of traces of occupation on the inside, that it had not been used, as might naturally be expected, as a place of habitation, although the entrance on the south side, the usual position in such cases, would lead to that hypothesis. It must further be noted that the damp situation on the clay would forbid its use by the living. The inner circle obviously was intended for purposes of burial. I should therefore conclude that both belong to the same age, and that the outer circle, as well as the inner, was the habitation of the dead; in other words, that both were made for purposes of burial of the same kind as those which are met with in the tumuli enclosed in circles of stones in various parts of the British Isles, timber being used here instead of stone to mark the resting-place of the dead, although there is no scarcity of stone in the millstone grit of the adjacent fells.

It is also interesting to note that the inner circle is seventy-five feet in diameter, or half that of the outer stockade. This, in its turn, is exactly half the diameter of the three hundred foot vallum surrounding the great temple of Stonehenge, a monument belonging to the Bronze Age.

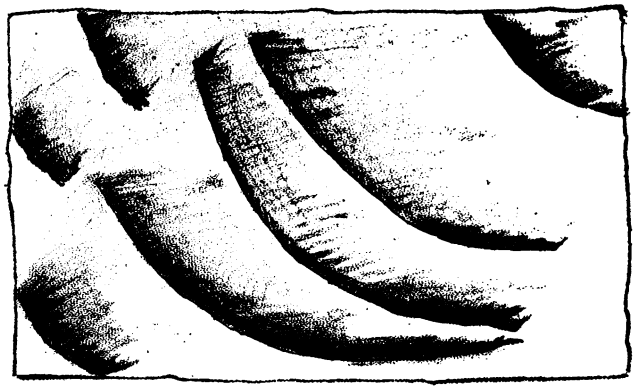
The inner circle presents two points of more than usual interest, in the splayed entrance (fig. 1) facing to the east and in the flooring of poles at the bottom of the ditch. A similar splayed entrance is presented by many burial-places in various parts of the British Isles—in the south of England in the tumuli of Uley, Stoney Littleton, Rodmarton, and Littleton Drew, described by Dr. Thurnam; in Wales in that of Plas Newydd, described by the Hon. Owen Stanley; and in Ireland by those of

New Grange and Lough Crew, which probably belong to the Bronze Age.

The flooring of the ditch is, so far as I know, unique. It was carefully levelled. Its use is an open question; it may, however, have been intended for a ceremonial procession at stated times in honour of the dead, as in the case of a tumulus dug in 1898 at Whatcombe, near Blandford, by Mr. Mansel Pleydell. Here we observed that the bottom of the ditch cut in the chalk was smoothed and polished into a perfectly well-defined track by human feet circling round the burial-mound. The ditch was entirely filled up with soil to the surface level of the ground, and had been cut into the solid chalk to a depth of about five feet. This burial-mound belongs to the Bronze Age.

(5) Bleasdale Remains of Bronze Age.

The date of this remarkable burial-place at Bleasdale is proved by the examination of the pottery to fall within the remote period characterised by the use of bronze, in which cremation began to be practised in the British Isles. All three of the urns are characteristic of the Bronze Age, and have been repeatedly met with in burial-mounds in various parts of the British Isles. The two urns, eight and a half and eight inches high, which contain the ashes of the dead, have the characteristic overhanging rim of Class A of Dr. Thurnam, while the smaller of the three, or the "incense cup," found inside the larger of the two urns, belongs to the type called by Dr. Thurnam the "contracted cup." The ornamentation, too, in chevron and right lines is also characteristic of the Bronze Age. The coarse, imperfectly baked paste of all three vessels is that usually met with in the pottery of the Bronze Age (plate ii.).



Cuts of Axe or Adze on End of large Oaken Logs.

The examination of the timbers points in the same direction. They bear unmistakable proof that they were trimmed and cut into shape with bronze axes or adzes. The ends of the timbers, so beautifully cut at right angles to the long axes, are covered with shallow lunules, slightly indenting the surface caused by the highly curved edge of the axe or adze (plate iii.). These varied in measurement from two to two and a half inches, and proved that the curved cutting edge was of the narrow type presented by bronze flat celts, palstaves, or socketed celts. In plate iii. are represented three of the cuts taken from a rubbing of one of these surfaces. These cuts, indeed, are so clear, and have so divided the fibre of the wood without bruising, that I doubt very much whether they could have been made in better fashion by a modern steel axe. It is very difficult to understand how so keen an edge as is implied by this could have been put on to a bronze axe.

This remarkable burial-place falls, therefore, into line with the large series of burial-mounds of the Bronze Age which lie scattered not only over the area of the British Isles, but over by far the greater portion of Europe. In other places the material employed for circles and fences is stone. Here, in place of stone, wood was employed. In this respect the Bleasdale burial-place is unique.

(6) The Makers of the Burial-place.

Nor can there be very much doubt as to the race of men who made this burial-place, as well as those which abound on the moors of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. In some of these, more particularly in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, inhumation was

practised and the skeleton was preserved. The examination of these, and more particularly that of Gristhorpe, proves that their makers were a tall, round-headed people with large heads, broad faces, aquiline noses, and a very massive build. They are now represented in the population of Britain by the tall fair Highlander, the tall fair Manxman, and the tall fair Irishman, who constitute the well-defined ethnological group known as the Goidels. They conquered, as I pointed out in my work on "Early Man," the greater part of France and of Spain in the Neolithic Age. They invaded this country at the beginning of the Bronze Age, introducing into it the arts and civilisation of that phase of human culture. They were masters of the British Isles in the Bronze Age, and there is scarcely an island off the west coast of Ireland or Scotland where they are unrepresented either by the prehistoric remains or in the existing population. We may then ascribe the Bleasdale burial-place to this ancient race, who continued to be masters of the British Isles until the invasion by the Brythons, in the prehistoric Iron Age, at some unknown date before the Greek sailors under Phythias brought back to the dwellers in the Mediterranean—to Massilia—the account of the British Isles, which they explored in the year 325 B.C.

In concluding this account I would add that not only are we of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, but also archæologists at large, greatly indebted to Mr. Jackson and his fellow-worker Mr. Kelsall for the discovery and exploration of a group of remains of the greatest interest, which throw a new light on the ancient inhabitants of Lancashire.

PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, January 26th, 1900.

THE seventeenth annual meeting was held at Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Yates, Honorary Secretary, read the report, and Mr. W. Harrison, the Treasurer, his annual financial statement.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, which was agreed to, congratulated the members on the progress which the Society continued to make after seventeen years of existence. He believed there was ample scope in Lancashire and Cheshire for such work as they were doing.

The retiring officers were elected, with the exception of Mr. Charles W. Sutton, the President, who was succeeded in that office by Professor Boyd Dawkins.

Dr. Boyd Dawkins, after thanking the members for electing him again to the presidency of the Society, said that since he formerly occupied the chair, seventeen years ago, considerable progress had been made, and they were now doing an important educational work. The Society was almost created by the energy of Mr. Yates, the

Secretary, and it was to be hoped they might have his valuable help for another seventeen years if the fates so willed. Their journal had been adequately edited by Mr. Charles W. Sutton, who was also a past President, and the gratitude of the Society was due to him for that work. Proceeding to review the discoveries made by members during the past year, Dr. Dawkins said they included some points absolutely new to archæology, and which threw a great light upon the condition of things in the Bronze Age. The Roman remains discovered were of so important a character that in a few years there would be before them as complete a picture of Roman Lancashire and the Cheshire and Yorkshire border as was presented by any part of the country. It was obvious at once how completely the Roman influence penetrated into even the wilder parts of the country. The work of the pickaxe and shovel was of the highest importance in building up the history of portions of the county which would otherwise remain unknown. The numerous fragments found whilst excavations were being made for the new goods station in Deansgate served to give a clear idea of the length of time Manchester was occupied by the Romans. Years ago one of the most interesting discoveries made in Castlefield was an altar on which the goddess Fortune was worshipped. It was interesting to reflect that that goddess, which was still worshipped in Manchester, was honoured there in ancient times. He almost regretted that at the present time it was not the practice of people who go to the Exchange and various business resorts to raise up the gods which they worship. It would be an interesting thing for future generations if they did so.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Rule 14 was altered as follows: For "first Friday" read "second Friday," and after the word

"April" to insert the following words, "or at such other times as the Council may appoint."

Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., read a paper by Mr. Wm. Farrer on "The Family of Middleton of Middleton."

Friday, February 2nd, 1900.

The members met at Chetham's Hospital and devoted the evening to the study of coins. Messrs. J. Pearson, G. Seed, Nathan Heywood, and G. C. Yates brought valuable collections of coins and medals for inspection. Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick presided.

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on the "Coins of the Cinque Ports issued during the Eighteenth Century," and exhibited a series of the coins in illustration. From the time of Edward the Confessor to the beginning of the present century, the people of the south and south-east coasts of England lived under the terrors of a French invasion, and the defence of the ports of Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich was deemed by the State of such importance against an attack that they received royal grants of particular privileges on condition of providing a certain number of ships, when required, at their own expense. To the five ports mentioned were added those of Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. The coins of the ancient Cinque Ports were issued by traders during the wars with Napoleon, and are all halfpennies. These pieces of irregular money are by their devices more or less connected with Sussex and Kent. Many of the coins were designed and the matrices engraved by Wyon, and perhaps the whole series is the work of his masterly hand. The devices record remarkable events in connection with the history and heraldry of

these places. One of the coins has a portrait of William Pitt (Lord Warden), differing considerably from the likeness on the obverse of the medal of the Manchester Pitt Club, instituted for putting down radicals and levellers. During the reign of Edward I. these ports furnished about sixty vessels for naval defence. In the charter of Edward I. reference is made to a prior grant from Edward the Confessor, but it was in 1067 that the Duke of Normandy, in order that he might wield the resources of the seaports with greater vigour, constituted the whole line of coast into a jurisdiction entirely separate from the counties of Kent and Sussex, and erected it into a sort of county palatine under a warden or guardian, the seat of whose administration was Dover Castle. This warden exercised jurisdiction civil, military, and naval, uniting in his single person the functions of sheriff, *custos rotulorum*, lord lieutenant, and admiral. It was not until the reign of Henry VIII. that the Crown became possessed of a permanent navy. In the time of Edward I. the Cinque Ports were bound to provide no fewer than fifty-seven ships fully equipped and manned at their own cost, though the weight of this heavy burden was somewhat lessened by the provision that the period of gratuitous service should be limited to fifteen days. The ports, moreover, enjoyed in return for their services many privileges, such as exemption from tax and tollage and the right to make their own bye-laws. In consequence of the warlike navy they were thus compelled to maintain, the Cinque Ports became so confident and audacious as not only to undertake piratical expeditions, but even to make war and form confederacies as independent states. Previous to the Revolution of 1688 the lord wardens nominated one and sometimes both of the Parliamentary representatives for each of the

Cinque Ports, but in 1689 an Act was passed to declare the right and freedom of election of members to serve in Parliament for the Cinque Ports. The Acts of 1832 and 1885 reduced the number of members sent to Parliament by the Cinque Ports from sixteen to three, and the Municipal Reform Act has broken up the ancient organisation of the ports and assimilated their internal arrangements to those of other English municipalities. The ancient courts of Shepway, Brotherhood, and Guestling are still occasionally held, but their powers scarcely extend beyond matters of form. The lord warden's jurisdiction in relation to civil suits and proceedings was abolished in 1835, but he still presides in the Court of Shepway, and appoints the justices of the peace within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. His official residence is Walmer Castle, near Deal, a structure of Henry VII.'s time. The historic events relating to the Cinque Ports gave Wyon an opening to supply an interesting as well as an artistic and useful coinage, and he embraced the opportunity to leave behind him these elegant souvenirs of a warlike period for the admiration of future generations.

Mr. Daniel F. Howorth read a paper on "Indo-European Copper Coins." The growth of European influence in India and in Ceylon was first traced in a *resumé* of Portuguese, Dutch, French, Danish, and English enterprise in those countries. Then followed a description of the various issues of the copper and tutenay (a mixture of tin and lead) coins with which the association of these various peoples with India and Ceylon has been accompanied, showing wherein the coins were similar to those of neighbouring Indian powers and wherein they differed. In the English section the issues of the three presidencies were reviewed, until a uniform

system was adopted for the whole of British India, and has continued, despite political changes, to the present day. The subject was illustrated by a selection of nearly three hundred coins from Mr. Howorth's own trays and by other coins shown by Mr. W. S. Churchill, Dr. Peck, of Chesterfield, and other members.

Monday, February 12th, 1900.

By the invitation of Mr. S. H. Brooks, F.I.Inst., the members attended at the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, to listen to an interesting lecture by that gentleman, entitled "A Tour in the Isles of Scilly," which was illustrated by a great number of lantern slides. The lecturer treated not only of the scenes and sights of those islands, but of various towns and buildings passed *en route* from Manchester. During the course of the lecture, selections of enjoyable music were given by the "Minster Quartette" and other performers, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brooks.

Friday, March 2nd, 1900.

At the monthly meeting of the Society, held in Chetham's College,

Professor Boyd Dawkins, the President, addressed the meeting on the making out of the roads which existed in this country before the Roman occupation. He said we all know that the Romans have left their greatest mark in those wonderful lines of communication which we are still able to trace. The Roman engineer took the shortest, coupled with the easiest, mode of reaching his objective,

and, as the result, we have round each Roman centre roads sweeping straight away, clearly and distinctly marked off from all other roads, which conform mainly to the natural features of the ground. Down to the time of Elizabeth the Roman and pre-Roman roads formed the main lines of communication, along which the English invaded Britain, and the conquest of England by the Danes and Normans was carried out. Why was it that the Norman duke landed at Pevensey? Because there he had the option of two Roman roads which offered him lines of advance on London. And the modern road making since Elizabeth has been on the basis of the Roman lines. In sharp contrast with the straight Roman roads are the crooked ridgeways and pathways which linked together the centres of population in Britain before the Roman conquest. For example, there is the Pilgrim's Way from Canterbury towards Winchester, a tortuous, irregular road, running westward along the line of the chalk downs, and then along the slopes to Guildford, after which it takes the ridge and becomes the Ridgeway. This road is proved to be pre-Roman from the fact that it passes close to, and in some cases right through, ancient fortified centres which can be clearly proved to date from the pre-historic Iron Age. Again, the prehistoric Northampton, clearly so proved by vast numbers of remains, is some distance from the existing town. Along the side of that camp runs an old track known as the Welsh Way, which can be traced through Banbury to the Cotswolds. It obviously belongs to a period before the Romans, and its date is fixed by this fortress of old Northampton. There is a complete network of these pre-Roman roads over the whole of Britain. It is impossible to study a large scale map in any area of our country without being able to see that some of these tracks now in use date as

far back as the Bronze Age. Ultimately we shall be able to make a road map of Britain with the towns and forts in this age as well as in the succeeding prehistoric Iron Age.

A discussion followed the address, in which Messrs. J. Holme Nicholson, A. Nicholson, Sandbach, Churchill, Phelps, and Harrison, and the Rev. E. F. Letts took part.

Mr. T. Middleton contributed a paper on the Hydes of Hyde. It stated that the family of Hyde was one of the most ancient of the landed families of Cheshire. It was the parent trunk from which sprang the Hydes of Denton, the Hydes of West Hatch, Wiltshire, the Hydes of Urmston, Hydes of Haughton, and other families of note in various parts of England, and it gave to this country one Lord Chancellor (Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon), and two queens, Mary and Anne. Apparently the Hydes took their name from the township of Hyde, which is situated on the bank of the river Tame, about seven miles east of Manchester, and down to the early portion of the nineteenth century was simply an agricultural township, the only building of any note being Hyde Hall, the seat of the lords of the manor.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon contributed a paper (which was read in his absence by the Rev. E. F. Letts) on "Archery in Manchester in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." (See page 61.)

The President exhibited a copy in silver of a bronze bowl of the Iron Age found at Glastonbury.

Mr. Mottram exhibited eighteenth century tokens, &c., found in Salford.

Friday, April 6th, 1900.

At the meeting of the Society, held at Chetham's College, Mr. C. W. Sutton presiding,

Mr. J. J. Phelps made a short communication on Hanging Bridge. He said that the north-west portion of the old bridge had now, owing to the clearing of the cellars of the Tower Hotel and the demolition of the premises occupying the site, become much more accessible for the purpose of taking such measurements and photographs as would enable the Society to become possessed of a complete series of such views, beginning with the north-east side disclosed in 1880 (fully described and illustrated in the Society's volume for 1890) and finishing in 1900 at the north-west corner of the historic bridge. The character of the stonework visible indicated that it was of a much earlier date than that of the bridge itself, and might be ascribed to the fifteenth century. Mr. Phelps urged that an attempt should be made to preserve the bridge, either by making it accessible where it stood or by removing it to some suitable spot.

The Rev. E. F. Letts thought the bridge was probably erected at the time of the restoration of the Collegiate Church, about the year 1400, in order that the stone required for building purposes might be carried across the Hanging Ditch. Considering that this was one of the oldest bits of stonework in Manchester, it would be a disgrace to the city if the structure were not preserved where it could be seen and appreciated.

A resolution was carried that the Manchester Corporation be requested to do all in their power to preserve this interesting relic of old Manchester.

Mr. Henry Taylor read the third paper of a proposed series of seven on "The Ancient Crosses of Lancashire." (See page 1.)

Saturday, May 26th, 1900.

A party of members visited the Edale and Castleton district under the guidance of the President (Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.).

Alighting at Edale Station the party was led by the professor up the steep ascent of Mam Tor, pausing occasionally to admire the exquisite views from time to time obtained of the dale and the opposite escarpments of Kinder Scout. Having gained the summit, one thousand seven hundred feet above the sea, the leader pointed out the limits of the ancient camp, which, he said, from all the indications, was formed and occupied by men of the Bronze Age. On the north side two passes and three ramparts were plainly visible, and these, it was noticed, as they approached the entrance at the east end, curled round and overlapped in order to allow of the entrance being well flanked. This was a common device, adopted in order to put an attacking force at a disadvantage, the shields which they carried being, of course, on the left arm. The leader also pointed out the traces of the ancient British trackway running alongside the camp, and continued in each direction along the ridge of the hill. In the vicinity were several tumuli which he and others had explored many years ago, placing thereon, on leaving, some souvenirs of the Victorian period which at a future date might again come to light.

Descending by the steep southern slope of the hill, the party soon reached Windy Knoll, where the professor pointed out the cavern and the pits in which he and Mr. Rooke Pennington many years ago found numerous remains of cave bear, bison, and reindeer, roe deer, the wolf, and other animals no longer included in the fauna of the locality. A walk through the Winnats brought the members to Castleton.

After tea, conveyances were obtained to take the party to Brough, where the Roman camp was inspected. It is rectangular, about three hundred and ten feet long by two hundred and seventy broad, and is well-defined, situated, as is so frequently the case, on a lingula between two streams. Here have been dug up at various times urns, bricks, stone columns, coins, and other relics of the Roman period. From this station two Roman roads are known to diverge, one leading by the Woodlands and the Doctor's Gate to the camp at Melandra, near Glossop, and the other, known as the Batham Gate, to Buxton. Several fragments of worked stone, apparently taken from the Roman fortress, were noticed in neighburing walls. The mill at Brough belonged in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Strelley, who held it by the service of attending the king on horseback whenever he should come into Derbyshire, and carrying a heron-falcon.

Some of the party remained to a later train to pursue the Batham Gate as far as Bradwell, and on the way inspected some singular remains marked on the large scale ordnance map as the Grey Ditch. They consist of lengths of ramparts or low embankment traceable with intermissions across the valley and up the steep slope of Bradwell Edge. They could scarcely have been of use for purposes of defence, and may have been formed for boundary purpose. The point at which the rampart apparently terminates at the summit of the Edge is described as Rebellion Knoll. A small building known as the Old Bath, once used as a kind of spa, was also pointed out.

Friday, June 1st, to Thursday, June 7th, 1900.

A party of members of the Society, under the leadership of Mr. Fred Scott, visited Ireland during Whitweek.

They were received in Dublin by Mr. Robert Cochrane, honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and conducted to Christ Church Cathedral. Sir Thomas Drew, architect of that edifice and of St. Patrick's Cathedral, explained the special points of interest, the latter building being subsequently visited. A portion of the ancient city walls, exposed in the course of some Corporation improvements, was next inspected, and the visitors then proceeded to the Trinity College library, where they were received by Dr. Wright, president of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. De Burgh. The treasures inspected included the roll of the last Irish Parliament. Amongst other places of interest visited were the Museum of Science and Art, where was seen the long processional cross. The party subsequently proceeded to Galway, where St. Nicholas's Church, Lynch's Castle, and Lynch's Stone were viewed. Inch-na-Gheil Island, on Lough Corrib, was examined next day, where is an ancient church, said to have been founded by St. Patrick and bearing his name. A tombstone on this island is agreed by antiquaries to be contemporary with St. Patrick. The inscription is thus translated, "To Lug-naedon, the son of Liminueh," the latter being the name of St. Patrick's sister. Aran Islands, outside Galway Bay, were on the list for the next day, and here are to be seen numerous ruins of Christian churches, cromlechs, and wayside monuments of much interest to antiquaries.

Saturday, June 16th, 1900.

A large party of the members of the Society left Manchester for Garstang to visit one of the most remarkable tumuli ever discovered in England, and

which Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., considered as unique. On arriving at Garstang the members were met by Mr. S. Jackson, who had carriages in waiting to convey the party to Bleasdale. On the way the views of the surrounding country included the estuary of the Ribble, Preston, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Southport, Blackpool, Fleetwood, Morecambe, Barrow, and the Cumberland hills. In clear weather Great Orme's Head and the Isle of Man are distinctly visible. On alighting from the conveyances at Brock Farm the party paused to examine the picturesque packhorse bridge, and then, passing across a few fields, they arrived at the site of the excavations, where

Mr. S. Jackson read a paper on his discoveries, and Dr. Dawkins supplemented it by some further particulars as to object and plan of construction of the remains.

Mr. Jackson's paper and Dr. Dawkins's observations are embodied in the paper of the latter, printed in the present volume. (See page 114.)

The party then drove to Calder Vale, where they were entertained by Mr. Jackson.

Saturday, June 23rd, 1900.

The members visited Hulton Park, the residence of Mr. W. B. Hulton, Colonel French, of Bolton, acting as leader. Mr. and Mrs. Hulton received the visitors at the hall, and had caused many objects of antiquarian interest to be laid out for inspection, the most valuable of these being the priceless collection of the Essex letters, fifty-two in number. These are reported upon by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1891, and are also referred to by the Hon. Walter Bouchier

Devereux in his *Lives and Letters of the Devereux, Earls of Essex*. As there described, they are still in admirable preservation, although three centuries old. The folding is perfect, and the silk wrapping appears to be newly cut. Most of the letters were written by Robert, earl of Essex, to Queen Elizabeth, and some of them are endorsed by her. Other objects of interest exhibited were papal bulls issued by Pope Eugenius to the Prior of Cartmel; a grant of land in Pendleton, 1199 (King John to the Hulton family); a seal of the Restoration of Charles II., with the inscription, "Legem ejus expectabunt;" the original estimate of George Stephenson for the making of the railway line from Bolton to Leigh in January, 1825, £43,143. 1s.; and some curious sailing charts of the North Sea in 1645. The party was interested in a collection of valuable pictures, including the "Virgin of the Rocks" by Leonardo di Vinci, a portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke, portraits of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Darnley, and others, and some oil paintings by John Collier (Tim Bobbin).

Mr. C. W. Sutton, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hulton, said that the members of the Society were deeply obliged to him. The hall might not be of great antiquity as a building, but they at least knew that it stood on an ancient ancestral site, and they were conscious of being the guests of the living representative of one of the oldest of local families, a family whose annals had for many centuries been inseparably linked with the history of the county of Lancaster. Mr. Albert Nicholson, in seconding the vote, referred to the interesting collection of paintings by eminent Lancashire artists. Mr. Hulton suitably responded, remarking that the members of the Society were his first guests as a body to so closely inspect his collection of the Essex papers.

Saturday, July 14th, 1900.

A party of the members visited Ashbourne, under the leadership of Mr. F. A. Bromwich. On arriving at Ashbourne the church was inspected, and here the leader gave a short account of the early history of the parish and fabric.

Domesday records the existence of a church and priest at Ashbourne, the church being then, as now, dedicated to St. Oswald, king and martyr. In 1093 William Rufus, in his benefactions to the cathedral church of St. Mary, at Lincoln, includes the church of Ashbourne with its dependent chapelries in the surrounding district, and all the tithes and lands it possessed in the time of the Confessor. The income from these possessions would be a large one, and out of it the Chapter of Lincoln had to find the stipend for their nominee, the Vicar of Ashbourne. The vicar's salary appears to have been settled separately with the successive holders of the office until, in 1240, the then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield arranged with the Chapter of Lincoln that they should receive a pension of fifty marks (£33. 6s. 8d.) per annum out of the revenues of the church, the remainder being for the vicar, and the chapter retaining the patronage. In 1290 this arrangement was, with the consent of the then Bishop of Lichfield, varied, much to the disadvantage of the parish, the chapter taking the great tithes, then valued at £66. 13s. 4d., and the vicarage the lesser tithes, valued at £5, plus the value of the rectory of Mapleton. The parish has never recovered the alienated revenues. Henry III. claimed the advowson, and in 1270 the church was granted with others by his son Prince Edward to the abbey of Vale Royal in pursuance of a vow made while he was in peril at sea.

This high-handed proceeding led to strenuous protest from the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and after his succession Edward I. restored to them their rights. The patronage remained with Lincoln until legislation of the present reign attached it to the bishopric of the diocese, first Lichfield and afterwards Southwell. A valuation of the rectorial tithes in 1310 gives the annual income as £103, and another valuation about twenty years later as £118. These figures are probably equal to not less than ten times the amount to-day. There appear to have been three chantries established in the church in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the Kniveton and Bradburn families, the endowments of which shared the common fate of such foundations under Henry VIII. Some restitution was, however, made by Queen Elizabeth, who gave out of the chantry estates towards the foundation of the grammar school, which was called by her name. The church, long known as "The Pride of the Peak," is probably the finest in the county of Derby. No definite trace of the earliest buildings on the site remain, except some fragments of sculpture of Norman and pre-Norman date. The present building is dated exactly for us in its main features by the curious and probably unique plate which records the consecration in 1241 by the Bishop of Coventry. The portions which must have been complete at this time are the choir and transepts. The upper stages of the tower, together with the spire, and also the nave, belong to the early part of the fourteenth century, and a departure from the original design seems to have been made. The nave was built of a greater width than the tower and choir, and has an aisle on the south side only, divided from the nave by a fine arcade of clustered shafts. A curious, unsymmetrical effect is given to the view from the west end by this

change in plan, and it had the result of weakening the tower and spire through the absence of the customary support given by an arcade in line with the piers. The walls throughout were carried up several feet to give space for a clerestory, probably in the sixteenth century, and at the same time the former high-pitched roofs were lowered. The line of the old roofs is clearly shown on the sides of the tower. There can be no doubt that, artistically, the effect of this alteration is unsatisfactory, but it would hardly have been wise to restore the old pitch, as was wished at the time of the restoration of the choir under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1876. That eminent architect has never been looked upon as too conservative, but he resisted the renovators on this occasion. The whole building has suffered much at sundry times, and it is matter for thankfulness that it is in such fair estate to-day. Within living memory there were galleries within, and up to 1840 some of these erections were like little private sanctuaries, and entrance to one of them was gained direct from the churchyard through a window in the nave! The south transept has been in the hands of the restorer more than once; it became almost ruinous in the early part of the eighteenth century through the pressure of the tower. Part of the east wall of the transept with a good imitation Decorated window belongs to this time. Space precludes doing more than mentioning the splendid series of monuments, now almost all in the north transept, to which some have been removed from the south. These are of the Cokaynes, fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, of the Bradburnes, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and other families; and amongst them is the beautiful effigy of the infant daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, by Banks, R.A. There are some considerable remains of ancient glass—one of the transept lancets

having apparently its original glazing—and amongst them a series of twenty-eight heraldic shields of the Cokaynes and other families with their connections. The east window is filled mainly with modern glass, and is a very good specimen, as will be seen when it is noted how well the shields—which are of ancient glass—with their charges blend in the whole colour composition. The west window is absolutely new in place of a poor one of late fifteenth century work, which had been altered early in this century. The west door is also new, but is a restoration of the former doorway destroyed when the west window was altered.

By the kindness of the governors, the party, after leaving the church, were shown through the grammar school by the courteous head master (Mr. W. J. Butcher), who produced the original charter of Queen Elizabeth, establishing the school. It is a beautiful specimen of its kind, and is under the guardianship of three of the governors, who keep it safe by three locks of different patterns, each governor having one key. The building has not much of striking interest now, but Mr. Butcher called special attention to the old chest in which the school deeds were formerly kept. This, he said, had been attributed to the thirteenth century, and those present were inclined to agree.

Saturday, July 28th, 1900.

A party of members inspected the ancient cross at Affetside and revisited Bradshaw Hall. They were met at Bolton by Mr. W. J. Redford and conducted by way of Bradshaw village and a pleasant field path up the slope of the hill to Affetside. The long row of houses which forms the little hamlet fronts to the Watling

Street, the name given to this part of the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester. The ridge along which the road runs is here about nine hundred feet above the sea, and commands fine views in every direction. On the road, just where the footpath joins, is an ancient cross, or rather pillar, of boulder stone, standing on a pedestal of three steps. Here Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, of Bradshaw Hall, met the party, and stated to his fellow members what he knew of the history of the cross. His belief was that it had been a market cross, a fair or market having formerly been held in the adjoining field, then unfenced from the road. Some ten or fifteen years ago the cross, then in a very dilapidated state, was pulled down in the night-time by some people in the vain expectation of finding treasure underneath. Afterwards Mr. Hardcastle and the lord of the manor (Mr. Isherwood) joined in re-erecting and putting it into thorough repair, a work which involved the replacement of two blocks of stone by two new ones and the use of iron clamps. They could not find any head belonging to the cross or hear that it ever had one. Leaving the cross, Mr. Hardcastle led the way to a narrow lane, known as Slack Lane, in which was an isolated piece of pavement, said to be Roman. The stone was not that of the locality, but fragments of the same kind were found in the lane on both sides of the pavement, as though the pavement had extended further and been broken up. It no doubt formed part of a way communicating with the main Roman road.

Arrived at Bradshaw Hall, the party were hospitably entertained by Mr. Hardcastle, who also conducted them over the house, and displayed its many points of interest. The contents included many fine pictures, much old oak furniture, and some fine pieces of ancient armour. The

front of the building was much admired as a beautiful specimen of Jacobean architecture. The ladies present were interested in having pointed out to them the window at which was said to appear the family ghost—a young lady of the past who had been disappointed in love.

After tea, there was read to the company a paper written by Mr. Redford on the Affetside cross. In it he referred to a tradition that the cross was half way between London and Edinburgh, but said he found that measuring in a straight line, regardless of roads, the site was fifteen miles nearer the Scottish than the English metropolis. He inclined to the opinion that the cross was a boundary stone belonging to coronetted landowners of the Crusader period (1096–1272). The ordnance map of 1850 showed another pedestal of a stone cross near Kershaw's Buildings on the right hand side of the high road to the Bull's Head from Bradshaw village, and it was not likely two wayside crosses would be put so near each other. These two crosses enclosed between them a well-known Crusader's estate—Sir William Bradshaw's. The cross near Kershaw's Buildings would not impinge on any road, if, as he was informed, the highway there was of comparatively modern construction. The Affetside cross seems to be on what is known as a forschel—the waste between the cart road and the hedge side. Probably the road has been widened here, so that the cross was not actually on the road, but by its side. At an inquisition in Bolton in 1619 a witness, John Newton, stated that the Crusaders' or Holy Crosses were "bounds and meares."

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. A. Nicholson, and others joined. The former still maintained his conviction that the cross in question was a market cross.

It would be interesting to trace back to its earliest known enunciation the statement that the cross is half way between London and Edinburgh. The direct and most usual way between those cities was, of course, that by the east coast, *viâ* York and Newcastle. Moreover, the road through Affetside was never made a turnpike road. But it was in use as between Manchester and Blackburn to the end of the eighteenth century, as appears by maps and official statements of the period. Assuming the route to be, as far as Lancaster, by the old Roman road through Ribchester and Galgate, the distances would be to Lancaster about thirty-seven miles and to Manchester about eleven. Adding to the former figure the distance from Lancaster to Edinburgh, as given by Paterson, we get the total distance to Edinburgh as one hundred and ninety-three and three-quarter miles. Adding to the eleven miles the distance from Manchester to London by the shortest road route (through Buxton and Ashbourne) we get the total distance to London one hundred and ninety-three and a half miles. The correspondence is close enough to be remarkable. The period travellers were in the habit of using this route to Scotland is unknown.

Saturday, August 11th, 1900.

The members visited Lymm under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates and Mr. William Bayley. They drove at once to St. Mary's Chapel, High Legh, which is situated in the lovely grounds of the East Hall.

Mr. Yates read a description of it, in the course of which he said: This ancient chapel was built in the year 1581. It may be on the site of the chapel mentioned in the *Domesday Book.* In 1835 the chapel was rearranged,

the south aisle added, and the main entrance placed at the west end. In 1884 Lieutenant-colonel Cornwall Legh undertook its complete restoration with the addition of a new sanctuary. The work was carried out under the direction of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott at a cost of about £4,000. Briefly stated, the objects of interest are as follows: The font, of inlaid marble, Italian in design; the rood screen, surmounted by a finely carved oak cross; the north and south screens, the chaplain's and choir stalls, and communion rails, all carved in old oak, as also are the communion table credence, and reredos, together with the panelling round the walls in fourteenth century design. The communion plate consists of a silver chalice of 1665 (Charles II.) and two silver patens of 1705 (Queen Anne). In the windows are inserted medallions of pre-Reformation glass of much interest as regards composition, drawing, and colouring. The chaplain is the Rev. W. H. F. Wayne, who gave much valuable information.

The party drove thence to Swinyard Hall. It lies near the road side, and is surrounded by a broad and clear moat. The hall has known more important days. It was the residence of a branch of the Legh family in the days of Queen Elizabeth, but two hundred years ago it was purchased by Legh of High Legh from his nephew, and with its estates still remains in the family. It seems to have been built at the same time as West Legh, which has been taken down, but of which a drawing is preserved in Ormerod.

From Swinyard the members drove to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Lymm, a spacious edifice of local stone in the Early Decorated style. The pinnacles contain a clock and eight bells, the tenor bell being the heaviest in Cheshire except one at Chester Cathedral. There are several memorial windows. In the south aisle

is a private chapel, built in place of one in the old church belonging to the Domvilles, formerly of Lymm Hall. This chapel is now the joint property of Mr. William Battersby, as owner of Lymm Hall, and Mr. George Nugent Ross, the owner of Dane Bank. The parish registers, which date from 1568, were laid out for the inspection of the members. Lymm Hall, formerly the seat of the Domvilles, an ancient mansion standing in grounds of twenty-seven acres, and Lymm cross were also visited.

Saturday, September 15th, 1900.

The last pilgrimage of the Society for the summer season was taken to Shrewsbury under the leadership of Mr. F. A. Bromwich. The Society had previously paid a visit there, but had not an opportunity then of seeing all the features of interest. On arrival the party went first to the Guildhall, where, by the courteous arrangements of the town clerk, they were met by several gentlemen of the Records Committee of the town, who opened to them some of the rich treasures of the corporation muniment-room.

The earliest extant charter was granted by Richard I. in the earliest days of his reign, 1189, and from that time to the Revolution, 1688, the only sovereigns not represented by charter, grant, inspeximus (or confirmation) are Henry IV., Richard III., Mary, and James I. The series numbers forty-five documents, and an examination of them proves that others had been at one time in existence, including one of Henry II. All are now, with enlightened care, protected from damage or loss, being enclosed in a strong-box and deposited in a fireproof room with the rest of the corporation records and plate. Many were produced for inspection. First, the earliest

one, its ink somewhat faded after the lapse of over seven hundred years, but still perfectly legible, granting the town to the burgesses on payment of forty marks annually. Afterwards, in due sequence, charters of John, Henry III., the first three Edwards, Richard II., and Edward IV., giving opportunity of studying the handwriting of the various periods, and the advance from the simple style of the earliest to the rich illumination lavished on some of the later ones. Most of them have parts of their seals attached, some of them almost a complete seal.

The matters governed by the charters are of varied interest, and throw much light on the state of the town in the middle ages. King John grants the burgesses the right to elect their own provosts, and other privileges, including a fair. Henry III. establishes the merchant-gild (1227), restricts the right of sale of fresh hides and unworked cloth to the burgesses, and in 1257 grants for seven years the customs on articles brought in for sale for repair of the town walls. In 1265, in reward for their fidelity, the burgesses are exempted from murage throughout the kingdom, whilst wool merchants are restricted from purchasing wool in the county except in the market towns. Edward I., in 1284, grants three years' tolls on all articles brought into the town, for the repair of the Welsh bridge. Richard II., in 1396, grants letters patent to the bailiffs and community "that whereas some of them are sometimes, contrary to their privileges, arrested in Wales for debts not due from them, they shall have power, in case persons so arrested are not on demand liberated, to arrest any persons coming to Shrewsbury from the same parts of Wales, and detain them until satisfaction is made." This, and an exemplification by Edward IV. (1470) of statutes passed by Parliament, second Henry IV., and second Henry V., "for repression

of incursions and robberies by the Welsh in the counties adjoining the Marshes," show the strained relations existing between the Welsh and English for so many years. Henry VII., in his first year (1485), remits for a term of fifty years ten marks from the annual rent of £30, then payable to the Crown, in consideration of the poverty and decay of the town, and also exonerates the inhabitants from payment of fifteenths and other taxes. Henry VIII., in 1542, grants the bailiffs and burgesses all the liberties and privileges enjoyed by the abbots of the dissolved monastery—this, perhaps, by way of reconciling them to the spoliation.

Of equal interest, perhaps, are the Subsidy Rolls, beginning at the end of the thirteenth century, earlier than any now preserved in the Public Record Office in London. One of them, of the reign of Richard II., is peculiarly interesting, being the taxation, in 1380, for every person above the age of fourteen, which caused the insurrection of Wat Tyler. This gives the total of the population of the town and liberties above fourteen years of age as two thousand and eighty-three, from whom were collected £34. 13s. 4d., being at the rate of fourpence per head. The Gild-Merchant Rolls, another valuable series, gives the names of those admitted to the burgess-ship from 1209 to 1510, together with the fines payable on admission. This does not exhaust the list of documentary treasures, as there remain the municipal registers, in several volumes, bailiffs and mayors' accounts, and other miscellaneous papers. Time did not permit of an inspection of all these, but opportunity was given for seeing the valuable corporation plate kept in the strong-room, comprising maces, sword of state, and loving cup, all of which were exhibited two or three years ago on the occasion of the Church Congress meeting at Shrewsbury.

From the Guildhall the party were led to old St. Chad's, where the Rev. Thomas Auden called attention to the crypt with its supposed Saxon remains, and a rather rudely arched passage in which human bones are mixed with other debris, and tend to repel the inquirer into the purpose of the passage. While there is little in the first view of the crypt to suggest an age earlier than, say, the fourteenth century, closer examination of some of the shafts formerly supporting the roof revealed what appeared to some members to be axe-dressing, and so consistent with the supposed Saxon origin of the building. These shafts are monoliths, and some of them appear to have been cased with ashlar in later times. St. Chad's is one of the five parish churches mentioned in Domesday: it was collegiate like St. Mary's, but less fortunate in its history, the old church collapsing in 1788. The new church was erected in a different part of the town at a time when the pork-pie style of architecture was in vogue. The castle was next visited. From the highest point within a superb view is obtained, and while the traces of its early architectural glory are scanty, so many alterations having been made in comparatively recent times, a clear idea is gained of the natural strength of the position and of its relation to the fortifications of the town. It stands on a neck of land, the collar of a loop in the river Severn, and behind in the loop was the old town, surrounded by a wall connected at either end with the castle defences. The founder was Roger de Montgomery, a friend of the Conqueror's, but it would be hard to identify his work in the existing remains.

A short visit was afterwards paid to the museum, now housed in the charming old grammar school. The museum is well furnished with remains of pottery, and a large collection of Roman coins from neighbouring

Uriconium. Then to the Drapers' Hall, the house of the last remaining of the mediæval gilds; its massive and well-preserved tables were much admired, and also the general air of antiquity pervading the place. The gild was founded by Edward IV., and its members are now reduced to seven, though at one time men of the best standing in the county were proud to belong to it. The hall contains a portrait supposed to be of Degory Watur and his wife, who flourished *circa* 1470. Lastly, a short time was given to St. Mary's Church, another of the pre-Conquest foundations. Rich in architectural features and in stained glass, it is always worth a visit, and regret was felt that insufficient time remained to do justice to its merits. It remains only to express the thanks of the Society to the Town Clerk of Shrewsbury (Mr. H. C. Clarke), to the Rev. Thomas Auden, vicar of Condover, to Dr. Calvert, and to Mr. William Phillips for the courtesy which opened for the members such a rich treat.

Friday, October 12th, 1900.

The opening meeting of the winter session was held in Chetham's Library, the President (Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.) in the chair.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. A. Nicholson made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Robert Langton, one of the first members of the Society. Mr. J. Holme Nicholson said it was with deep regret that he had to announce the death of Mr. Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, which took place on the 3rd March.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, in his opening address, alluded first to the loss felt by archæologists all the world over in the death of General Pitt Rivers. He was

eminent first as a soldier, but afterwards and chiefly in the taste he developed forty years ago in the direction of archæology. To those instincts he gave full play when he inherited the Rivers estates. As master of Cranborne Chase he set to work to explore the group of remains there, which had scarcely been touched by cultivation. As a result, we have the discovery of one of the most important British villages ever found—Woodcuts. He examined the burial-places, the tumuli, the camps, the Roman villas, and extended his observations to those great lines of ramparts, such as Offa's dyke and Wansdyke. While he was doing all this he was establishing museums. The first collection formed he freely gave to Oxford, where it remains as a monument to him, and no sooner was the gift complete than he commenced the museum at Farnham, where can be seen large galleries full of the objects he has discovered illustrating the ancient history of the district and the evolution of implements and all sorts of things. Besides these collections he established a third museum, devoted mainly to art, which he placed in King John's House, an ancient hunting box. And these museums he has had the foresight to provide for, so that they may continue their useful course unaffected by his death. More than this, he has published full descriptions of his discoveries, the publications being privately printed entirely at his own expense, and distributed with a most lavish generosity all over the world. These volumes of his will remain when many other similar books of the day have been forgotten. Seeing that he was a member of our Society and that he gave us a few years ago one of the most admirable addresses we ever listened to, it is fitting that we should pay this tribute to his memory.

The President then spoke of the general advance in

archæological inquiry during the past twelve months. With regard to the Palæolithic Age, when man first appeared on the earth, no addition of any importance, he said, had been made to our knowledge. Nor had any addition been made to our knowledge of the succeeding or Neolithic period. Touching the Bronze Age, there were the interesting discoveries made by Mr. Jackson at Bleasdale, near Garstang. Some notable additions had been made to our knowledge in Egypt by the discoveries made by Professor Flinders Petrie. These discoveries showed that more than four thousand years before the Christian era there was a high state of civilisation in Egypt. How long, one was inclined to ask, were the Egyptians of that time in evolving their civilisation from a state of barbarism? His own view was that it took them quite as long to arrive at that state of culture as was the interval that separated us from them. Very important, the President thought, were the discoveries lately made in Crete by Mr. Arthur Evans. There, not far below the surface of the earth, had been found a palace—the palace of King Minos—with its corridors and chambers and walls adorned with frescoes. The palace, it appeared, was occupied so long ago as 2500 B.C., and its discovery was a matter of great interest. The year just ended, then, Professor Dawkins thought, had been exceedingly fruitful in discoveries. He fully believed that the discoveries which would be prosecuted in Crete would open entirely a new view for us with regard to the origin of European civilisation. Many other places awaited examination, and ought to be examined, to light up the ancient history of this country. In this connection he had to say that one of the best pieces of work done by this Society within the last twelve months had been that of aiding Mr. Jackson to make his researches at Bleasdale.

Friday, November 9th, 1900.

At the monthly meeting held in the Chetham Library, Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. (President), in the chair,

Canon Henn contributed a paper on the Chapel of Heaton Norris, which in his unavoidable absence was read by Mr. C. W. Sutton. In the year 1658, the township of Didsbury, Withington, Burnage, and part of Heaton Norris comprised the whole district within the limits of the parochial chapelry of Didsbury; and this arrangement continued unchanged till the year 1765, when St. Thomas's Chapel, Heaton Norris, was erected. In 1857 the township of Heaton Norris included the several hamlets of Heaton Mersey, Norris Hill Bank, Blackbrook, Bower House, Folds, Top-o'th'-Bank, and Underbank. Of these at that time the most important was considered to be Heaton Mersey, situated in the south division of the township, on the banks of the Mersey. Norris is evidently the name of a family who were its early proprietors. It is stated that Albert Grelle the younger, second baron of Manchester, who died some time before 28 Henry II. (1181), gave to William Norris two carucates of land in Heaton, subject to a rent of ten shillings a year; and it was from him doubtless that the township took its name. Mr. Booker states that there is a "moor, called Heaton Moss," which contained seventy acres of turbary. This will be what is known as Heaton Moor. We further learn about William Norris that in 34 Edward I. (1305) he conveyed to his brother Alexander certain lands in Denton, and in that deed is described as De Heaton. In its ecclesiastical relations Heaton Norris from the remotest times was a part of the district appertaining to the parochial chapel of Didsbury; and as associated with that chapelry it was also tributary to the parent church

of Manchester. The paper gave many interesting particulars of the township, the population from 1774, the different ways of spelling the name, list of incumbents and curates, and extracts from the parish registers.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon read a paper on the transition from manuscript to printed books in Europe, illustrated by many rare specimens. An interesting discussion took place on this paper, in which Messrs. Guppy, C. W. Sutton, Rev. E. F. Letts, and the Chairman took part.

Mr. Mark Stirrup, F.G.S., read a paper on the "Brochs of Caithness," and Dr. H. Colley March sent a memorandum on the same subject. The broch was a kind of habitable tower of curious construction. Remains of more than eighty of these brochs are to be found in Caithness.

Saturday, November 24th, 1900.

The members in considerable numbers visited the John Rylands Library for the second time. Previous to inspecting the selection from the wonderful collection of early printed books that had been laid open, the members assembled in the Conference Room, where Mr. C. W. Sutton took the chair, and Mr. Henry Guppy, the librarian, delivered an interesting address on the development of printing from manuscript books. Cordial thanks were afterwards given to him on the motion of Mr. W. E. A. Axon, seconded by Mr. Alfred Darbyshire.

Friday, November 30th, 1900.

The annual conversazione of the Society was held in the Museum buildings at the Owens College. The guests, numbering more than three hundred, were received

by Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, the principal of the college, and Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, the President of the Society.

Professor Hickson gave a short address on the recent additions to the ethnological collection. Having the articles gathered together before him, he was able to illustrate his remarks effectively. He called special attention to the Layard collection, one of the most important secured by the museum, and one to which particular interest attaches, as it brings one into touch with the earliest period of Fijian history. Attention was drawn to some magnificent obsidian spear-heads, some jade axes, and a series of fish-hooks. The latter were made of bone and used without bait, but a bright spinner was attached to make the hook more conspicuous and attract the attention of the fish. This was noted as contrasting with the modern practice of making the hook as inconspicuous as possible and the bait prominent. Attention was also drawn to the wooden forks used by cannibals, and, in passing, doubt was expressed whether the dinner-fork of civilisation (certainly a late introduction) was not imitated from these savages. A garment made of spiders' webs, and supposed to be used for smothering babies in Fiji, was also exhibited.

The President, later in the evening, delivered a brief address on the recent additions to the archæological collection. Among these were some relics of the prehistoric Iron Age in Britain, found by himself near Canterbury, and especially interesting because the circumstances of their discovery fix the famous Pilgrims' Way as belonging to a network of prehistoric roads used long before the coming of the Romans. He alluded also to the objects discovered by Mr. Flinders Petrie in Egypt, many of which had found their way to this museum, and the

donations made by the Egyptian Exploration Society, which together made the Egyptian collection one of the best in the country. They included many objects of domestic use, toys, whiptops, tipcats, dolls, and other things of extreme interest. These were placed in a corner of the top floor. He regretted that they could not be more adequately exhibited, but the gifts had been accepted in the full faith that ultimately there would be housed in one building in Manchester a great historical collection, which would include the archæological relics of Assyria, Greece, Egypt, and Rome, as well as pictures and statues.

Friday, December 14th, 1900.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham's Library, Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary exhibited a series of eight shell fish-hooks from the South Seas, and eight bone implements and a fetish from Australia.

Mr. Alfred Darbyshire, F.S.A., read a paper on "Pedigree Hunting." His remarks, he said, were suggested by Mr. Holme Nicholson's interesting paper on the same subject. He did not propose to add anything to Mr. Nicholson's treatment of the subject, but simply to record a few facts in connection with efforts in tracing several pedigrees which had occupied his attention for some years past. His main object in alluding to pedigree hunting was to encourage those whose tastes ran in a similar line of investigation to perseverance and determination not to despair when difficulties which often seemed insurmountable presented themselves; and if missing links occurred, not to assume or take anything for granted, but to patiently await the current of events or the discovery

of documentary evidence. The remarks were illustrated by reference to two beautiful photographic reproductions of charts of the families of Bancroft and Bradbury. The charts themselves were respectively ten and seven feet in length, and contained some hundreds of illustrations in the shape of family portraits, views of residences, coats-of-arms, and other interesting matter connected with the history of the two families. Mr. Darbyshire told some interesting anecdotes connected with the accidental discovery of facts which, in the absence of documentary evidence, had enabled him to fill in and supply the missing links in the main and side issues of the pedigrees.

Mr. William Farrer contributed a paper on the Domesday Survey of North Lancashire, which was read in his absence by Mr. C. W. Sutton. (See page 88.)

Friday, January 11th, 1901.

Meeting at Chetham's Hospital, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins (President) in the chair.

The ordinary business of the meeting was not allowed to proceed before fitting references had been made to the death of Mr. R. C. Christie. Mr. Sutton, who proposed a vote of sympathy with Mrs. Christie, said that the deceased was one of their oldest members. He took a great interest in their Society, and was one of the most distinguished men they had ever had on their rolls. Dr. Renaud seconded, and the resolution was carried, and an intimation made that the Society would be represented at the funeral by two members.

The President delivered an address on the recent discoveries at Fairsnape, Bleasdale. His remarks are embodied in his paper already alluded to.

Mr. Robert Hamnett exhibited and gave a description of some recent "finds" at Melandra Castle, consisting of Roman window glass, a large iron spear-head, a child's toy (a clay horse with saddle), and other interesting specimens.

Dr. F. Renaud, F.S.A., exhibited some ancient tiles from Bangor Cathedral, of which he gave the following description: In the summer of last year, being in the near neighbourhood of Bangor, I discovered in a dark part of the nave of Bangor Cathedral some encaustic tiles, apparently of early fourteenth century date, and with some difficulty succeeded in taking impressions of three. Like most of the relics of the same period in Cheshire and Wales, these tiles are known as indented, *i.e.*, the design is impressed on clay and then filled up with the lighter sort of pipeclay, and afterwards glazed. The patterns are composite, or, in other words, made up in squares of twelve tiles, instead of in separate quarries, and in many places much worn and defaced. Formerly the cathedral floor would seem to have been covered with them, if a statement made may be credited that whole cart loads were taken away and buried as rubbish. The first design evidently emphasises the bitter feelings aroused in the breasts of Cambrian patriots during the Edwardian wars, fought for their subjection in the Edwardian reigns, between themselves and the English. The central compartment displays four eagles clutching and preying upon as many decapitated human heads. Encircling this ghastly spectacle are venomous reptiles. At the four corners of the pattern warriors with steel headgears appear to be grimly regarding the orgie, whilst, to add to the triumph over hated and conquered adversaries, an equal number of grinning masks are superadded. The second design, composed of a like number

of quarries, is of a different order and designed by a much less skilled artificer. On it is represented the more peaceful subject of hunting the hare by four mastiffs or slow hounds, and calls for no further comment, save that each hare has seemingly five in lieu of four legs. It may be, and probably is, of the same date, if the trifoliations at the four corners may be accepted as any indication. Of the third tile, also compounded of twelve quarries, only one is here represented, the remainder having been too indistinct through wear to warrant a further accuracy of delineation. It pourtrays a design more curious than any I have thus far discovered, or witnessed in any printed volume treating of this bye-way of antiquarian research, and would almost seem to have originated in a real or supposed observation. A rabbit couched, or sitting on its form, is displayed acting as foster-mother to three young birds, nourishing them from food taken in its mouth, the largest and uppermost taking precedence and the two smaller and lower birds awaiting their turn to be fed in like manner.

Dr. Renaud further said: Through the politeness of Mr. Jordan, I have the pleasure of exhibiting six strikingly accurate portraitures of the original ten members of the so-called Rosicrucian Society, whose abbreviated proceedings used to appear monthly in the *Manchester Guardian*, and, being anonymous communications, excited at the time much curiosity, the secret of membership having been scrupulously kept. In the front centre Mr. John Harland, F.S.A., at that time editor of the *Guardian*, is seated; on his right Mr. Thomas Jones, then librarian of Chetham College, and on his left Mr. Joseph Jordan, surgeon, uncle to the present possessor. The mild expression of Mr. W. Langton is typified in the standing position near Mr. Jones, and the group is completed by

the figures of Mr. W. W. Whitaker and Mr. Charles Bradbury, following in their order. The other figures in the picture are those of Mr. John Leigh, Mr. Dixon Robinson, of Clitheroe Castle, Mr. Charles (?) Mercer, of Ashton-in-Makerfield, and myself, who am sole survivor.

Mr. Samuel Andrew said: The fragment of a bronze implement has been found not far from Thornley, near Lees, on the Saddleworth border. It is probably that of a bronze spear-head, and is fourteen inches long from the point to the place where it was broken off from the lower part. There is another fracture some five and a half inches from the point, caused by the pick of the man who dug it up. What length the original implement was it is impossible to say. It may have been twice its present length or even more without shaft, supposing it to have been donned to a shaft by means of a socket. The shape of the fragment is a graceful taper from a breadth of one and three quarters of an inch in its widest part to a dull point. Along the middle of the blade runs a rib or half-round fillet, which tapers in proportion to the length of the blade. Some portions of the blade are in excellent preservation, being quite smooth and shiny. Other parts are deeply pitted or eaten through. The smoother parts have been evidently preserved by a black coating composed of oxide of copper. The fragment was found on November 19th, 1900, in a meadow, where a man was digging for a drain. It was embedded in a subsoil of clay some eighteen inches below the surface. It is said on good authority to be a product of the Bronze Age. Near to the place where it was found is an old track, which runs in an almost straight line from the Roman road, which comes up from Melandra through Lanehead in Friezland; this track comes down Shadows Lane and

over Quickedge to Lees, where it most likely joined the Second Iter of Antonine. The place where the fragment was found is in the valley between Quickedge and Brownedge. On the top of both these hills flint flakes were found in 1897. There can be no doubt that such remains as these flint chippings represent the Stone Age. If the bronze fragment represents the Bronze Age, which succeeded it, two of the earliest ages of early man in Britain are represented on these two hills and in this valley. Perhaps this bronze fragment, which is the property of Mr. Walter Potts, Thornlee, Grotton, Lees, Oldham, is one of the few outward and visible signs of the advent of the Celts into these parts. Theirs was a metallic conquest, and it was so complete as to take away almost entirely the very language of the Iberian hillfolk of the Stone Age, who may be regarded as the aboriginal inhabitants.

MAMUCIUM AND MANCUNIUM.

In my paper on "Recent Roman Discoveries in Deansgate and on Hunt's Bank, and Roman Manchester Re-studied (1897–1900)," volume xvii., I demonstrated at sufficient length that we had to deal with two separate and distinct Roman castra—an older one which stood on the rocky heights now occupied by the cathedral and Chetham College, of a smaller size, and a subsequent structure of large dimensions placed at Castlefield, situate on the northern borders of the Medlock. I have also shown that we have clear evidence that Hunt's Hill, on which the cathedral and the college stand, was originally held by a local clan of Brythonic Britons previous to the first invasion of the Roman legions. I wish to put now my view into a more concrete form; after mature consideration I have come to the conclusion that doubtlessly the heights of Hunt's Hill mark the area which was first wrested from the entrenched natives in the *first* onset of the Romans, and *Cerealis* in all probability built here his camp. It must have been small, and can only have been held as an outpost by a small detachment. We know that Cerealis penetrated into the land of the Brigantes; he carried the war further on into Yorkshire, but he did not keep a permanent hold on them, and subsequently, on his return, his punitive expedition was for some reasons apparently shelved, or only but little pressed, and the fort on Hunt's Hill was either abandoned, or fell again into the power of the local tribe. When *Agricola* succeeded, the conquest was carried on in a systematic manner and with an iron hand. We know what thorough measures he took for the final subjugation

of the Brigantes. At his arrival here he must have found the original castrum on Hunt's Hill destroyed and in ruins. He apparently, for strategical reasons, desisted from rebuilding the old castrum, and erected a *new* castrum, on a bigger scale, suitable for a larger and permanent garrison, at Castlefield, although probably he held the old place until the new station was ready. Later on, on the construction of the Ribchester road, but after his time, Hunt's Hill was resorted to again by the Romans, more particularly for the erection of defensive structures to guard the passage of the Irk and Irwell and the road which crossed Hunt's Bank bridge. We see, therefore, that there is no difficulty to comprehend the co-existence of *two distinct* forts; the old and new castrum simply indicate an older and later phase or period of two distinct Roman occupations—one temporarily initiated by Cerealis and his predecessors, and another, and permanent one, due to Agricola, who changed the original centre.

C. ROEDER.

APPENDIX I.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUITIES AND BIOGRAPHY, 1900.

BY NORMAN HOLLINS
(OF THE FREE REFERENCE LIBRARY, MANCHESTER).

[I desire to express my thanks to Mr. Ernest Axon and Mr. J. H. Swann for valuable aid given to me in compiling this Bibliography.—N. H.]

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Rose Magnus, obituary (June 16). Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, obituary (June 16). Professor Thomas Jones, obituary (June 23). Dr. Daniel J. Leech, obituary (July 7). Crumpsall and the Delaunay Family, by P. P[ercival] (July 21). Early Briton and Roman in Manchester, by Charles Roeder (Aug. 11). The Founder of the Grammar School, Bishop Oldham's Birthplace (Aug. 18). Blackley, by P. P[ercival] (Dec. 1 and 8). Pilgrimages in Cheshire, by Fletcher Moss (May 19, June 2, 30, July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sep. 8, 22, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, 17, Dec. 15, 29).

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Wrigley (Fanny). *See* Lancashire Parish Register Society, 3.

"DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY."

Following Lancashire and Cheshire persons [natives or closely connected]:—

Vol. 61: John Whitaker, historian (1735–1808); Thomas Dunham Whitaker, topographer (1759–1821); William Whitaker, divine (1548–1595); Charles White, surgeon (1728–1813); James Whitehead, physician (1812–1885); John Whitehead, physician and biographer (1740?–1804); James William Whittaker, painter (1828–1876); John William Whittaker, divine (1790?–1854); William Whittingham, dean of Durham (1524?–1579); Peter Armstrong Whittle, antiquary (1789–1866); Sir John Williams, judge (1777–1846).

Vol. 62: Samuel Williamson, landscape painter (1792–1840); William Crawford Williamson, naturalist (1816–1895); William Willymat, author (*d.* 1615); George Wilson, chairman of Anti-Corn Law League (1808–1870); Thomas Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man (1663–1755); Thomas Wilson, master of Clitheroe Grammar School (1747–1813); William Wilson, botanist (1799–1871); John Wilson Patten, baron Winmarleigh (1802–1892); Gerrard Winstanley, "digger" or "leveller" (*fl.* 1648–1652); Hamlet Winstanley, painter and engraver (1698–1756); Thomas Winstanley, scholar (1749–1823); Joseph Wolstenholme, mathematician (1829–1891); James Wood, nonconformist minister (1672–1759); James Wood, mathematician (1760–1839); Shakspere Wood, sculptor (1827–1886); Walter Bentley Woodbury, inventor (1834–1885).

Vol. 63: Charles Worsley, major-general (1622–1656); Edward Worsley, jesuit (1605–1676); William Worsley, dean of St. Paul's (1435?–1499); Fortunatus Wright, merchant and privateer (*d.* 1757); John Wesley Wright, commander, R.N. (1769–1805); Richard Wright, marine painter (1735–1775?); Thomas Wright, prison philanthropist (1789–1875); John Wroe, fanatic, founder of the Christian Israelites (1782–1863); Richard Wroe, warden of Manchester church (1641–1717); James Yates, unitarian and antiquary (1789–1871); Sir Joseph Yates, judge (1722–1770); Joseph Brooks Yates, merchant and antiquary (1780–1855); Robert Young, forger and cheat (1657–1700).

APPENDIX II.

SUBJECT INDEX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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Bellingham (Col. Thos.) Extracts from Diary *Bellingham*
Bells, Manchester Cathedral *Hudson*
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Cartmel Charities *Endowed*
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SIGILLVM MAGISTRI ET SCHOLARIVM DE DVRHAM
DECVS ET TVTAMEN

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, in presenting this their Eighteenth Annual Report, desire to congratulate the members on the continued activity of the Society, as evinced both in archæological work and in attendances at the winter and summer meetings.

MEMBERS.—Twenty-five new members have been elected during the year, and nineteen (including two life members) have been lost by death, resignation, and other causes. The total number is now 346, made up of—

Ordinary Members	299
Life Members	42
Honorary Members	5

being an increase of five members.

WINTER MEETINGS.—Besides the annual meeting on the 26th January, held for business purposes only, seven monthly meetings were held in the Chetham Hospital by the courtesy of the Feoffees. An additional meeting was held in the banqueting-room at the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, on the 12th February, on the invitation of Mr. S. H. Brooks, who entertained the members and gave a lantern lecture on the Isles of Scilly, interspersed with music. Another special meeting was held on the 19th December, at the John Rylands

Library, when Mr. Guppy, the librarian, exhibited and described the Early Printed Books in the collection. The following list gives the titles of the papers contributed at these meetings:—

1900.

Jan. 22.—Annual Meeting.
Feb. 2.—Coins of the Cinque Ports. Mr. Nathan Heywood.
,, 2.—Indo-European Copper Coins. Mr. D. F. Howorth.
,, 12.—A Tour in the Isles of Scilly. Mr. S. H. Brooks.
Mar. 2.—Pre-Roman Roads. Professor Dawkins.
,, 2.—The Hydes of Hyde. Mr. T. Middleton.
,, 2.—Archery in Manchester in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Mr. William E. A. Axon.
April 6.—The Ancient Crosses of Lancashire. Mr. Henry Taylor.
,, 6.—Hanging Bridge. Mr. J. J. Phelps.
Oct. 12.—Opening Address of the Winter Session. Professor Dawkins.
Nov. 9.—The Transition from MS. to Printing in Europe. Mr. William E. A. Axon.
,, 9.—Heaton Norris Chapel. Canon Henn.
,, 9.—Notes on the Brocks of Caithness. Mr. Mark Stirrup, F.G.S.
,, 30.—The Archæological Collection in Owens College, Manchester. Professor Dawkins.
,, 30.—The Ethnological Collection in Owens College, Manchester. Professor Hickson.
Dec. 14.—Domesday Survey of North Lancashire. Mr. William Farrer.
,, 14.—Pedigree Hunting. Mr. A. Darbyshire, F.S.A.
,, 19.—The Early Printed Books in the John Rylands Library. Mr. Henry Guppy.

1901.

Jan. 11.—The Recent Excavations at Fairsnape, Bleasdale. Professor Dawkins.

In accordance with the alteration in the Rules, made at the last annual meeting, the ordinary winter meetings are now held on the second Friday in the month.

SUMMER MEETINGS were held as follows:—

May 26.—Edale and Castleton, visiting Mam Tor, Windy Knoll, The Winnats, and the Roman Camp at Brough.
June 16.—The Tumulus on Bleasdale Moor.
,, 23.—Hulton Park.
July 14.—Ashbourne, visiting the Church and the Grammar School.
,, 28.—Bradshaw Hall, Affetside Cross, and Roman Pavement.
Aug. 11.—High Legh, Swinyard Hall, and Lymm.
Sep. 15.—Shrewsbury, visiting the Abbey Church and St. Mary's, and inspecting the Town Charters.

THE WINTER CONVERSAZIONE was held on the 30th November in the Museum Buildings of the Owens College. The members and other guests were received by the President and the Principal of the College (Principal Hopkinson, Q.C.). Short addresses were given by Professor Hickson, F.R.S., on the recent additions to the Ethnological Collection, and by the President (Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A.) on the recent additions to the Archæological Collection.

EXCAVATIONS.—Although no direct grant has been made out of the Society's ordinary funds for the purposes of exploration during the year, special donations to the amount of £12. 7s. have been received by the Treasurer from various members, and applied towards recouping Mr. Jackson the expense he has incurred in the excavations at Bleasdale, which have been completely and systematically carried out yielded important results. The Society paid a visit to the spot in June, and the President has given considerable personal attention, making journeys thither from time to time to view the progress of the work.

CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—The twelfth Annual Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held on the 11th July, at Burlington House, under the presidency of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S. Messrs. Alex. Brooks and C. C. Smith again attended as delegates of our Society. The subjects under discussion included the British Museum Bill, then before Parliament, but afterwards abandoned; the Bill for Union of Benefices, and its likely effect in the destruction of many ancient churches; the Law of Treasure-trove, the Bill for dealing with Diocesan Records, the Custody of Local Records, and the Systematic Study of Place-Names. A short report of the proceedings will be appended to this report when published in the *Transactions*.

TRANSACTIONS.—The Council regret that there should have been so much delay in the issue of the volume of *Transactions* for 1899. It is due chiefly to the necessity for the utmost care in the preparation and illustration of the important paper of Mr. Roeder on Roman Manchester, which will be found to be of the greatest value to those interested in the elucidation of all that can be known of the ancient *Mancunium*, and partly to the later discoveries which it was desirable to incorporate in this paper. Mr. Roeder has bestowed infinite pains in the attempt, first, to rescue every fragment which could throw any light on the subject, and then to describe and illustrate his finds, and the Council are confident that his efforts will be appreciated by the members. The numerous illustrations to this and other papers will make the volume more than usually attractive and valuable.

OBITUARY.—The Society has to regret the loss by death of several valued members, amongst which were several original members:—

Alfred Baynton	December 4th, 1900.
Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., F.S.A.	June 8th, 1900.
R. C. Christie, M.A.	January 9th, 1901.
J. A. Eastwood	May 16th, 1900.
S. E. Haworth	April 1st, 1900.
R. Langton	September 13th, 1900.
Dr. D. J. Leech	July 2nd, 1900.
General Pitt-Rivers, F.S.A.	May 4th, 1900.
W. Harold Radford	April 30th, 1900.
R. Milne Redhead, F.L.S.	February 24th, 1900.
Max Robinow	February 3rd, 1900.
T. Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A.	February 15th, 1900.

The loan of £200 to the Manchester Corporation—funded to secure the interests of the life members—fell due in March last. It was renewed for ten years at a slightly higher rate of interest, and the opportunity was taken to add the Hon.

Treasurer as a third Trustee, in accordance with the Rules, in the place of Mr. Letherbrow, the late Hon. Treasurer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Society have again to thank most heartily the Feoffees of Chetham's Hospital for their continued kindness in allowing the use of the reading-room for the winter meetings, and of a room for the meetings of the Council; also to Mr. W. T. Browne, the governor, for his readiness to facilitate the arrangements; and to Mr. W. W. B. Hulton, Captain Hardcastle, and Mr. S. Jackson for their kind hospitality to the members at summer meetings.

The thanks of the members are again due to Mr. C. W. Sutton, for editing the *Transactions;* to Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., the Hon. Secretary; Mr. W. Harrison, the Hon. Treasurer; and to Messrs. Faithwaite and Seed, who have again undertaken and carried out the duties of Auditors.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FROM THE 25TH JANUARY, 1900, TO 24TH JANUARY, 1901.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	32	1	7
Subscriptions, 278 at 10s. 6d.	145	19	0
Entrance Fees	9	9	0
Dividends on £200 Corporation Loan	5	15	1
Bank Interest	2	0	4
Sale of 38 Volumes of *Transactions*	14	14	6
Special Subscriptions towards extra cost of Volume XVII.	4	6	0
Special Donations towards Bleasdale Excavation	12	7	0
	£226	12	6

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Expenses at Winter Meetings	4	15	6
,, Summer Meetings	1	12	10
,, Conversazione	7	6	0
Postages: Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor	10	3	7
Clerical Help to Hon. Secretary and Treasurer	8	8	0
Bank Commission	2	2	0
Cheque Book	0	2	1
Fire Insurance	0	2	0
Printing—J. Roberts & Son	7	6	6
Volume XVII. of *Transactions*—R. Gill, on account	50	0	0
Bemrose & Sons—Zincograph for Volume XVIII.	0	10	9
Index of Archæological Papers	2	3	3
Bleasdale Excavation Fund, per Mr. S. Jackson	12	7	0
Hanging Bridge—Photographs, &c.	2	11	6
Certificate of death of late Treasurer	0	3	7
Balance	116	17	11
	£226	12	6

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance as above	£116	17	11			
Less Owing for Volume XVII.	105	3	6			
				11	14	5
Manchester Corporation Mortgage				200	0	0
Books and Volumes of *Transactions*, estimated value				50	0	0

Audited and found correct, January 24th, 1901.

J. R. FAITHWAITE,
G. H. SEED.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

REPORT BY MR. ALEXANDER BROOKE.

THE twelfth Congress of Archæological Societies was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 11th, 1900. Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A., presided.

The accounts were presented and considered satisfactory.

The subjects on the agenda were the Union of Benefices Bill, the British Museum Bill, the Law of Treasure Trove, Lord Belper's Bill as to Custody of Diocesan Records, and the Systematic Study of Place-names.

Before proceeding to business an expression of deep regret was passed at the loss through death of Chancellor Ferguson, of Carlisle, a valuable member of all the previous congresses held. In that feeling of regret no one entered more fully than the delegates from the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

The Union of Benefices Bill, intituled an Act to extend the operation of the Union of Benefices Act, 1860, was discussed, chiefly as affecting buildings, by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., and Mr. E. H. Freshfield, F.S.A. (chairman of the Society for the Protection of London City Churches).

Mr. Freshfield entered largely into the history of the proposed Act, which he regarded as belonging to a very mischievous class, that is, of Acts to amend Acts. It had no preamble; it was professedly to amend the City Act of 1860, introduced by Bishop Tait, though that Act stood on quite a different footing. There was much to say in favour of the Act of 1860. That was to remove churches from very valuable sites in the city of London in order to sell these

sites to provide, in some cases, two churches elsewhere. In carrying this out there was very much done that was to be regretted by all archæologists—old landmarks removed, old monuments valuable to the genealogists destroyed, and interesting churches swept away. This year's Bill proposed to extend the Act to country churches standing on land of little value, for it must be remembered that no churchyard can be built over, so there is only the site of the church to be taken into account. The sales of the sites of the old city of London churches probably averaged £16,000, and the cost of reburying the dead reposing in the churches possibly £1,800, so there was something over after paying the expenses of pulling down the old church; but the site of a church in the country, surrounded by a chuychyard, would probably realise, if sold, little more than the cost of the destruction of the church itself. He pointed out that the Act would entirely withdraw the property in the churches from the laity and place it in the hands of the bishops. The Act of 1860 and the present Bill are entirely on different bases. The latter passed through Convocation, but only passed the laymen by a vote of eighteen to sixteen. When it went through the Lords, he was glad to say, it was protested against by the Duke of Northumberland, F.S.A.

The Bill was nominally for union of benefices, and its immediate object—the increase of stipends attached to poor livings—could probably be much better attained by an extension of the Pluralities Act.

Mr. Willis-Bund and others illustrated the difficulties in joining two parishes under Orders in Council from actual cases that had come under their observation in Wales, in Worcestershire, and elsewhere.

In answer to some remarks that had been made that, though nominally a Bill for the union of benefices, it was really a Bill by the bishops to get the churches into their own hands. Almost every clergyman present said that the bishops had but one feeling, to remove by some means the

dreadful poverty attached to so many incumbences, and that the general feeling of the clergy was certainly against destroying churches and even against uniting benefices where that can be avoided.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., urged that any resolution taken by the Congress should refer solely to the probable action of the Bill on ancient buildings, and should express no opinion on other matters—a view that was enforced by the chairman and generally acquiesced in—the meeting expressing its entire sympathy with the object of augmenting poor livings.

Eventually the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this Congress protests against the Bill now before Parliament to amend the Union of Benefices Act of 1860 by extending to the country at large the statutory powers now existing in the city of London, by which the city churches are gradually being destroyed as a necessary consequence of the union of benefices."

Mr. Norman asked delegates to be kind enough to spread a knowledge of the provisions of the Bill in their respective centres.

The British Museum Bill was intituled "an Act to authorise the trustees of the British Museum to deposit copies of local newspapers with local authorities and to dispose of valueless printed matter." It was very fully brought before the Congress and dissected by Mr. J. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., but, it having been withdrawn and being unlikely to be introduced again, not much life in the discussion was left, except as it bore upon the question of County Record offices. The opinion was expressed that the Bill was unfortunately worded. The Bill provided that the trustees of the British Museum might make arrangements with County Councils for the custody of newspapers published since 1837, and that for their custody councils shall make due provision; in other words, the County Councils were to be obliged under the Bill to make due provision for the custody

of the newspapers at their most uninteresting age and thereby save the British Museum from making provision. The Bill was certain to raise local feeling against it. There were other clauses in the Bill, to which exception was made, such as empowering the trustees of the British Museum to destroy printed matter which is not of sufficient value to justify preservation. Many members of the Congress were unwilling to trust the trustees with the power of deciding what was not worth preserving: for what one age regarded as worthless, another generation values highly, and the Public Record Office, to which allusion was made in the Bill, had not escaped animadversion.

The President of the Congress (a trustee) informed the Congress that if the Treasury authorised additional building on the land now owned by the trustees of the British Museum it would afford ample space for newspapers and much more, and the question could be settled for a generation.

It was resolved: "That in view of the discussion on the British Museum Bill, lately before the House of Commons, the Congress desires to press on the Government the immediate necessity of adding to the buildings at the British Museum."

The Law of Treasure Trove was remarked on by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., who stated that there were signs of increased activity by the Treasury in making Crown claims. He showed how mischievously they worked in the interests of the archæologists, how the claims were often vexatious, but how in practice it was impossible to dispute with a powerful body like the Treasury. The law as laid down by all the authorities, and recently confirmed by an opinion of Sir R. B. Finlay (now Attorney-General), is that such precious metals as have been deliberately hidden away and are found, are treasure trove; but that such as have been lost or abandoned are not treasure trove. The law is that an inquest under the coroner must be held on the spot to determine if the articles are treasure trove; but the practice of the Treasury is to seize the trove

and leave the onus of obtaining the inquest to the finders. Mr. Stanley Leighton remarked that the jury would be only a petty jury, not even a special jury, to decide cases that would be difficult for decision by experts, but the general dread of interference by the Treasury prevents the facts connected with discoveries being published, facts useful and valuable to archæologists, far above the value of the article found.

Mr. Willis-Bund said most of the grants of the old manors gave the treasure trove to the lords of the manors, and that probably the Treasury are often claiming where the Crown have no rights at all, having long parted with them, and that probably the Treasury are providing a rod to their own backs.

Others mentioned cases where the Crown appeared to have acted harshly, and, from an archæological view, with very short sight; in effect, putting a premium on concealment and driving treasures out of the kingdom. Others, who saw the mischievous working of the Crown claims to treasure trove as much as any, but had been brought in contact with the officials whose duties were to make the claims, said that probably no one would more welcome the sweeping away altogether of the Crown's rights than the Treasury officials, who spend far more time over the claims than the value of things recovered.

The following resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., seconded by Mr. Willis-Bund: "That, in the opinion of this Congress, any attempt strictly to enforce the Law of Treasure Trove would have an injurious effect not only on Archæological Science, but on all collections of antiquities, both public and private."

Lord Belper's Bill as to custody of diocesan records was discussed very much with the next item on the agenda, the preservation of local records. The Bill was to make better provision for the custody of diocesan records and it empowered the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make provision for the sufficient housing of such records, and make rules for

their care and custody, and to compel all persons having charge of such records to comply with the rules so made. All expenses were to be paid out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and any questions as to what documents are diocesan records was to be determined by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The extreme vagueness of the term "Diocesan Records," and the definition being so entirely left to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, caused opposition at the Congress; but it was felt that the Bill was a step in the right direction and in a direction the Archæological Congress has long worked, viz., for the sufficient housing and the care and custody of local records.

The Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., expressed a hope that steps would be taken to include the records of archdeaconries and peculiars.

Mr. Hope and others spoke to the present extremely dangerous state of many of the registries.

The following resolution was passed: "While gladly hailing the proposal properly to house diocesan records, this Congress is of opinion that it would be advantageous to defer the passing of Lord Belper's Diocesan Records Bill until after the Committee on the Preservation of Local Records has made its report."

The preservation of local records had to be dealt with by a special committee, whose report is annexed.

Mr. J. H. Round read a long interesting paper on the "Systematic Treatment of Place-names," in which he showed the great necessity for an immediate treatment of the subject, owing to the corruption and destruction that there now is prevalent. He received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his paper, and by his consent it was decided to print and circulate the paper to all societies in the Union.

It was resolved: "That this Congress recognises the need for the treatment of English place-names on a uniform and scientific system, and believes that it would be directly conducive to the advancement of historical knowledge on

important and disputed questions. It recommends that this work should be undertaken county by county, in accordance with rules to be drawn up for the purpose of uniformity by a central committee, and it hopes that archæological and other local societies will co-operate for their several districts in this national work."

The thanks of the meeting were given to Sir John Evans for his kindness in presiding in the unavoidable absence of Viscount Dillon, and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their room.

RULES.

Revised January, 1897.

1. PREAMBLE.—This Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate ancient Monuments and Records, and to promote the study of History, Literature, Arts, Customs, and Traditions, with particular reference to the antiquities of Lancashire and Cheshire.

2. NAME, &c.—This Society shall be called the "LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

3. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.—Candidates for admission to the Society must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another. Applications for admission must be submitted in writing to the Council, who shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of the application, determine the election or otherwise of the candidate. Each new member shall have his election notified to him by the Honorary Secretary, and shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules, and be required to remit to the Treasurer, within two months after such notification, his entrance fee and subscription; and if the same shall be thereafter unpaid for more than two months, his name may be struck off the list of members unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Council. No new member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Society until he has paid his entrance fee and subscription.

Each member shall be entitled to admission to all meetings of the Society, and to introduce a visitor, provided that the same person be not introduced to two ordinary or general meetings in the same year. Each member shall receive, free of charge, such ordinary publications of the Society as shall have been issued since the commencement of the year in which he shall have been elected, provided that he shall have paid all subscriptions then due from him. The Council shall have power to remove any name from the list of members on due cause being shown to them. Members wishing to resign at the termination of the year can do so by informing the Honorary Secretary, in writing, of their intention, *on or before the 30th November*, in that year.

4. HONORARY MEMBERS.—The Council shall have the power of recommending persons for election as honorary members.

5. HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.—The Council shall have power to appoint any person Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

6. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—An annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid by each member. All such subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of January.

7. ENTRANCE FEE.—Each person on election shall pay an entrance fee of half a guinea in addition to his first year's subscription.

8. LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—A payment of seven guineas shall constitute the composition for life membership, including the entrance fee.

9. GOVERNMENT.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the

Society, not more than six Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and fifteen members elected out of the general body of the members. The Council shall retire annually, but the members of it shall be eligible for re-election. Any intermediate vacancy by death or retirement may be filled up by the Council. Four members of the Council to constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least four times yearly. A meeting may at any time be convened by the Honorary Secretary by direction of the President, or on the requisition of four members of the Council. Two Auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary meeting next preceding the final meeting of the Session.

10. Mode of Electing Officers other than the Auditors.—The Honorary Secretary shall send out notices convening the annual meeting, and with such notices enclose blank nomination papers of members to fill the vacancies in the Council and Officers, other than the Auditor. The said notice and nomination paper to be sent to each member twenty-one days prior to the annual meeting. The nomination paper shall be returned to the Secretary not less than seven days before the annual meeting, such paper being signed by the proposer and seconder. Should such nominations not be sufficient to fill the several offices becoming vacant, the Council shall nominate members to supply the remaining vacancies. A complete list shall be printed, and in case of a contest such list shall be used as a ballot paper.

11. Sectional Committees.—The Council may from time to time appoint Sectional Committees, consisting of members of their own body and of such other members of the Society as they may think can, from their special knowledge, afford aid in such branches of archæology as the following: 1. Prehistoric Remains. 2. British and Roman Antiquities. 3. Mediæval, Architectural, and other Remains. 4. Ancient Manners and Customs, Folk-Lore, History of Local Trades and Commerce. 5. Records,

Deeds, and other MSS. 6. Numismatics. 7. Genealogy, Family History, and Heraldry. 8. Local Bibliography and Authorship.

12. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of the Society, and to maintain order. His decision in all questions of precedence among speakers, and on all disputes which may arise during the meeting, to be absolute. In the absence of the President or Vice-Presidents it shall be competent for the members present to elect a chairman. The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the Society, pay all accounts passed by the Council, and submit his accounts and books, duly audited, to the annual meeting, the same having been submitted to the meeting of the Council immediately preceding such annual meeting. The duties of the Honoray Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and Society, enter in detail, as far as practicable, the proceedings at each meeting, conduct the correspondence, preserve all letters received, and convene all meetings by circular if requisite. He shall also prepare and present to the Council a Report of the year's work, and, after confirmation by the Council, shall read the same to the members at the annual meeting.

13. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the last week of January.

14. ORDINARY MEETINGS.—Ordinary meetings shall be held in Manchester at 6-15 p.m., on the *second Friday* of each month, from *October* to *April*, or at such other times as the Council may appoint, for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquity, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

15. GENERAL MEETINGS.—The Council may, from time to time, convene general meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic

associations. The work of these meetings shall include papers, addresses, exhibitions, excavations, and any other practicable means shall be adopted for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the locality visited.

16. EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION.—The Council may, from time to time, make grants of money towards the cost of excavating and exploring, and for the general objects of the Society.

17. PUBLICATIONS.—Original papers and ancient documents communicated to the Society may be published in such manner as the Council shall from time to time determine. Back numbers of the *Transactions* and other publications of the Society remaining in stock may be purchased by any member of the Society at such prices as the Council shall determine.

18. PROPERTY.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the names of three Trustees to be chosen by the Council.

19. INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.—In these Rules the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

20. ALTERATION OF RULES.—These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at the annual or at a special meeting convened for that purpose. Fourteen days' notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every member of the Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The * denotes a Life Member.
The † denotes an Honorary Member.

Date of Election.	
November 3rd, 1899	Abbott, James Henry, Heaton Mersey
December 7th, 1888	Abraham, Miss E. C., Grassendale Park, near Liverpool
September 4th, 1883	Adshead, G. H., Fern Villas, Pendleton
June 17th, 1884	Ainsworth, Mrs. Frank, Lostock Dene, Lostock, Bolton
April 7th, 1899	Alderson, Rev. H. E., St. John's Rectory, Cheetham
November 4th, 1882	Allen, Rev. George, M.A., Shaw, Oldham
March 8th, 1901	Allott, Henry Newmarch, 83, Cromwell Road, Stretford
June 11th, 1886	Andrew, J. D., Lyme View, Davenport, Stockport
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James, Lynwood, Westminster Road, Eccles
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Samuel, St. John's Terrace, Hey Lees, Oldham
October 8th, 1886	Arning, C. H., West View, Victoria Park
	Ashton, Thos., Savings Bank, Ashton-under-Lyne
December 4th, 1885	Ashworth, Joseph, Albion Place, Walmersle Road, Bury
November 5th, 1886	Attkins, Edgar, 69, Burton Road, Withington
September 4th, 1883	*Avebury, Lord, F.S.A., 15, Lombard Street, London
October 12th, 1888	Axon, Ernest, Free Reference Library, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Axon, W. E. A., LL.D., M.R.S.L., 6, Cecil Street, Greenheys, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Bailey, Sir W. H., Sale Hall, Cheshire
February 7th, 1890	Barber, Robert, Winnats Knoll, Prestwich
January 11th, 1884	Barlow, John Robert, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	Barlow, Miss Annie E. F., Greenthorne, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Barraclough, Thomas, C.E., 20, Bucklersbury, London

August 11th, 1900	Barrow-in-Furness Free Library
March 21st, 1883	Bateman, C. T. Tallent-, Cromwell Road, Stretford
January 7th, 1887	Baugh, Mrs., Beech House, Heald Grove, Moss Lane East
January 7th, 1887	*Bayley, Rev. C. J., M.A., Sweden Bank, Ambleside
July 30th, 1885	Bayley, Charles W., Prestwich
August 11th, 1900	Bayley, William, Craybrow, Lymm
September 22nd, 1899	Beardwell, Arthur, 46, Slade Grove, Rusholme
December 1st, 1893	Beaumont, Jas W., Fulshaw, Wilmslow
January 8th, 1892	Beckett, J. M., Newstead, Buxton
March 2nd, 1900	Behrens, Harold L., West View, Victoria Park, Manchester
January 29th, 1885	Berry, Charles F. Walton, 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side
December 7th, 1883	Berry, James, Mayfield, Grimsargh, Preston
April 12th, 1901	Bickersteth, Robt., 70, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
November 3rd, 1899	Birkenhead Public Library
January 19th, 1900	Bleackley, Frederick Brewer, Lyndale, Lytham
January 11th, 1900	Bloxsom, M., Hazelwood, Crumpsall Green, Manchester
December 14th, 1900	Boddington, Rev. E., M.A., Swinton
April 7th, 1899	Bolton Public Library
July 31st, 1886	Booth, James, 153, High Street, Oxford Road
November 6th, 1892	Bourke, Walter L., Worsley Old Hall
March 7th, 1890	Bowden, Daniel, The Grove, Oldfield Road, Altrincham
September 4th, 1883	Bowden, William, Gorsefield, Patricroft
January 14th, 1898	Bowman, Dr. Geo., Monifieth, Old Trafford
September 24th, 1897	Bradbury, John H., 6, Bowker's Road, Bolton
	Bradford Free Library
June 26th, 1883	Bradsell, Rev. B. J. T., 21, South Street, Rochdale
April 12th, 1901	Briercliff, Thos. Hy., Ivy Dene, Haulgh, Bolton
November 5th, 1897	Brierley, Henry, Mab's Cross, Wigan
November 5th, 1886	Brimelow, William, Carlyle House, Bolton
December 14th, 1900	Broadbent, G. H., M.D., 8, Ardwick Green, Manchester
May 7th, 1885	*Brockholes, W. Fitzherbert, J.P., Claughton Hall, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
February 5th, 1897	Brocklebank, F. W., 2, Fold Street, Bolton
November 1st, 1895	Bromwich, F. A., 7, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
October 7th, 1887	Brooke, Alexander, 34, Craven Hill Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.
September 28th, 1883	Brooke, John, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester
April 7th, 1899	Brooks, S. H., Slade House, Levenshulme
July 14th, 1899	Brown, Joseph, J.P., Lancaster House, Upper Dicconson Street, Wigan
October 10th, 1890	†Browne, Walter T., Chetham Hospital, Manchester

September 26th, 1899	Burgess, John, Shaftsbury House, Cheadle Hulme
June 18th, 1898	Burgess, Mrs., Shaftsbury House, Cheadle Hulme
December 2nd, 1887	*Butcher, S. F., Bury
March 3rd, 1899	Butterworth, Walter, Lea Hurst, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Carington, H. H. Smith, 1, Stanley Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester
April 7th, 1899	Carlisle Public Library
October 8th, 1886	*Chesson, Rev. Wm. H., Alnwick, Northumberland
1900	Chorley Free Library
January 23rd, 1893	Chorlton, Jno. Clayton, The Priory, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Churchill, W. S., 102, Birch Lane, Manchester
June 11th, 1886	Clarke, Dr. W. H., Park Green, Macclesfield
March 2nd, 1894	Claye, Herbert S., 259, Park Lane, Macclesfield
May 8th, 1896	Clayton, Robert H., B.Sc., 37, George Street, Cheetham Hill
February 7th, 1896	Collier, Rev. E. C., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Dinting
December 3rd, 1896	*Collier, Edward, Carlton House, Carlton Road, Whalley Range
January 11th, 1884	Collmann, Charles, Elmhurst, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
January 11th, 1895	Columbia Institute, New York
March 21st, 1883	Copinger, W. A., LL.D., F.S.A., Kersal Cell
November 7th, 1884	Cowell, P., Free Library, Liverpool
January 25th, 1901	Cowley, John, 42, Lincroft Street, Moss Side
January 7th, 1887	Cox, George F., Albert Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	†Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., Haigh Hall, Wigan
March 21st, 1883	Creeke, Major A. B., Westwood, Burnley
March 21st, 1883	Crofton, H. T., Oldfield, Maidenhead
October 8th, 1886	*Crompton, Rev. Alfred, M.A., 15, St. Marie's Gate, Bury
October 10th, 1890	Cunliffe, William, Oak Lea, Albert Road, Heaton Bolton
October 7th, 1887	Curnick, H. D., West Lind, Woodville Road, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Darbishire, R. D., B.A., F.S.A., Victoria Park, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Darbyshire, Alfred, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Brazenose Street, Manchester
September 28th, 1883	*Dauntesey, Robert, Agecroft Hall, Manchester
March 2nd, 1900	Davies, Samuel, M.A., 5, Alvaney House, Frodsham
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Professor William Boyd, F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Mrs., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
April 1st, 1887	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F., Bart., Manchester

September 26th, 1889	Dean, John, 31, Market Place, Middleton
November 2nd, 1883	Dearden, J. Griffith, Walcot Hall, Stamford
September 24th, 1897	*Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Knowsley
March 21st, 1883	*Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London
October 8th, 1898	Dodd, John, Werneth Road, Oldham
January 15th, 1886	Duncan, James, M.B., 24, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne
November 3rd, 1893	Edelston, John A., Norton Lodge, Halton, Cheshire
April 12th, 1901	Edwards, Francis, Norbury House, Liverpool Road, Birkdale
March 21st, 1883	*Egerton, Right Hon. the Earl, F.S.A., Tatton Park, Knutsford
September 22nd, 1899	Elton, Thomas, Edenfield, near Bury
June 11th, 1886	*Ermen, Henry E., Rose Bank, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Esdaile, George, C.E., The Old Rectory, Platt Lane, Rusholme
March 21st, 1883	*Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead
December 14th, 1900	Evans, L. C., Town Clerk, Salford
May 4th, 1883	Faithwaite, J. R., Manchester and Salford Bank, Mosley Street
December 7th, 1895	Falkner, Robert, Ellan Brook, Brooklands
January 29th, 1885	Farrer, William, Marton House, Skipton
October 11th, 1896	*Fearnhead, Joseph, 15, Park Street, Bolton
January 13th, 1899	Finlayson, John, 4, Woodlands, Daisy Bank Road, Longsight
March 21st, 1883	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A., The Heights, Rochdale
November 5th, 1897	Fleming, James, Westville, Malvern Grove, Withington
July 4th, 1899	Flint, Henry, Park View, Wigan
July 19th, 1898	Folkard, H. T., Free Public Library, Wigan
July 31st, 1886	Freeman, R. Knill, East View, Haulgh, Bolton
February 6th, 1885	French, Major Gilbert J., Thornydikes, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	French, Mrs., Thornydikes, Bolton
December 9th, 1886	*Frost, Robert, B.Sc., 53, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.
May 4th, 1883	Gadd, Right Rev. Monsignor, Barton, near Manchester
March 6th, 1896	Gandy, Barton, 124, Cecil Street, Moss Side
March 21st, 1883	Gill, Richard, 12, Tib Lane, Cross Street, Manchester

December 2nd, 1887	Gillibrand, W., M.R.C.S., Parkfield House, Chorley Road, Bolton
May 4th, 1883	Goodyear, Charles, 39, Lincroft Street, Moss Side
March 4th, 1898	Gradisky, C. J. Holt, 5, School Road, Didsbury
May 7th, 1885	Gradwell, Very Rev. Monsignor, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
September 18th, 1885	Greenhough, Richard, Church Street, Leigh
November 9th, 1900	Guppy, Henry, Parsonage Road, Withington
June 11th, 1886	Güterbock, Alfred, Newington, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Hadfield, E., Barr Hill, Pendleton
1900	Hague, J. Houghton, Oldham
November 7th, 1884	Hall, James, Edale, Broad Road, Sale
October 10th, 1890	Hall, Oscar S., Park Cottage, Bury
January 25th, 1901	Hallatt, G. W. Tuxford, 8, King Street, Manchester
January 27th, 1899	Halliwell, Charles, 158, Oldham Road, Shaw
November 6th, 1892	Hamilton, Thomas, The Elms, Altrincham
March 4th, 1898	Hamnett, Robert, 24, Norfolk Street, Glossop
December 5th, 1890	Hanson, George, Free Library, Rochdale
December 21st, 1892	Hardcastle, Thomas, Bradshaw Hall, Bolton
September 2nd, 1889	Harker, Robert B., 363, Moss Lane East, Moss Side
November 2nd, 1888	Harper, John, 8, Queen's Road, West Didsbury
February 6th, 1885	Harrison, William, 28, Booth Street, Manchester
February 7th, 1896	Harte, Fred. J., 21, Cannon Street, Manchester
March 31st, 1885	*Hawkesbury, Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey, York
June 13th, 1885	Heape, Charles Hartley, High Lane, near Stockport
December 7th, 1883	Heape, Joseph R., Glebe House, Rochdale
March 2nd, 1900	Heape, Richard, Hall Bank, Rochdale
October 10th, 1890	Heape, Robert Taylor, The Sparth, Manchester Road, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883	Hearle, Rev. G. W., M.A., Newburgh, Wigan
October 7th, 1892	Henderson, George, 18, Nelson Square, Bolton
January 13th, 1899	Henn, Rev. Canon, M.A., Glanavon, Deganwy
June 13th, 1886	Herford, Rev. P. M., M.A., The Rectory, Trinity Road, Edinburgh
September 4th, 1883	Hewitson, Anthony, Bank Parade, Preston
April 12th, 1901	Heywood, Jno., The Pike, Bowdon
April 12th, 1901	Heywood, Mrs., The Pike, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Heywood, Nathan, 3, Mount Street, Manchester
March 3rd, 1899	Hindley, Charles E., Polygon, Eccles
June 17th, 1884	Hodgson, Edwin, 4, Worsley Grove, Stockport Road, Levenshulme
October 8th, 1886	*Holden, Arthur T., Waterfoot, Heaton, Bolton
April 7th, 1899	Holt, Oliver S., Sidcot, Ashley Heath, Bowdon
December 7th, 1888	Hornby, Miss Clara, Vale Side, Langham Road, Bowdon

January 11th, 1884	*Houldsworth, Sir W. H., M.P., 35, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
March 7th, 1884*	Howorth, Daniel F., F.S.A. (Scot.), Grafton Place, Ashton-under-Lyne
March 21st, 1883	Howorth, Sir Henry H., F.R.S., F.S.A., 30, Collingham Place, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
April 12th, 1901	Howson, Rev. G. J., M.A., Christ Church Rectory, Salford
February 1st, 1895	Hudson, Rev. H. A., M.A., Holy Trinity Rectory, Hulme
March 4th, 1887	Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster
March 21st, 1883	Hulton, W. W. B., J.P., Hulton Park, Bolton
December 2nd, 1899	Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., Witherslack Vicarage, Grange-over-Sands
April 12th, 1901	Jackson, Miss C., 53, Nelson Street, Manchester
December 14th, 1900	Jackson, Mrs. E., Rookshaven, Knutsford
November 5th, 1886	Jackson, Miss E. S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
December 7th, 1894	Jackson, Francis M., Sunnyside, Langham Road, Bowdon
September 26th, 1889	Jackson, Jno. R., 50, Gladstone Road, Urmston
May 4th, 1883	Jackson, S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
September 2nd, 1899	John Rylands Library, Manchester
April 11th, 1890	Johnson, David, Albion House, Old Trafford
May 2nd, 1885	*Johnson, William, 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
January 21st, 1886	Johnson, Mrs., 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
March 4th, 1887	Johnstone, Rev. Thomas Boston, D.D., 116, Chorley New Road, Bolton
April 24th, 1896	Joynson, R. H., Chasefield, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Kay, J. Taylor, South View, Platt Lane, Rusholme
May 2nd, 1885	Kay, James, Lark Hill, Timperley
September 22nd, 1899	Kay, S., J.P., Charleston House, Davenport, Stockport
June 11th, 1886	*Kay, Thomas, J.P., Moorfield, Stockport
December 14th, 1900	Keen, James, Hindley Green
December 1st, 1899	Kenyon, The Right Hon. Lord, Gredington, Whitchurch
January 14th, 1898	King, Alfred, Bleasdale, Garstang
October 10th, 1890	*Kirkham, William H., Hanmer Lee, Heaton Moor
March 21st, 1883	Kirkman, William Wright, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester
January 26th, 1894	Knott, J. R., 103, Union Street, Oldham
March 7th, 1890	Lancaster, Alfred, Free Library, St. Helens
April 7th, 1899	Lancaster Public Library
January 14th, 1898	Langton, David H., Morningside, Flixton

October 12th, 1888	Larmuth, George H., F.S.I., The Grange, Handforth
September 24th, 1897	Larmuth, G. Harold, The Grange, Handforth
January 27th, 1899	Law, Miss Roslin, Manor Avenue, Urmston
July 18th, 1885	*Lawton, Mrs., Altrincham
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Mrs., Elm House, Whalley Range
December 7th, 1883	Leech, Miss M. L., Ash Leigh, Woodsend Road, Flixton.
April 26th, 1889	*Lees, John W., Greengate, Chadderton, Oldham
March 2nd, 1900	Lees, William, Leesdene, Broad Road, Hale
March 21st, 1883	Letts, Rev. E. F., M.A., The Rectory, Newton Heath
June 11th, 1886	*Lever, Ellis, Colwyn Bay
November 4th, 1892	Lobenhoffer, Prof. Carl, Sunny Bank, Wilmslow
March 21st, 1883	Lord, H., 42, John Dalton Street, Manchester
November 4th, 1898	Macpherson, Donald D., Bexton Croft, Knutsford
August 15th, 1885	*Makinson, W. G., Montrose Villa, Ashton-on-Ribble
March 21st, 1883	March, H. Colley, M.D., F.S.A., Portesham, Dorchester
November 6th, 1896	Marsden, Richard, Clyde Road, West Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Martin, William Young, M.D., J.P., The Limes, Walkden, Bolton
November 5th, 1886	Massey, Arthur W., 27, Ackers Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock
November 1st, 1895	Mayer, Charles, Architect, John Dalton Street, Manchester
February 3rd, 1899	Middleton, Thomas, 8, Manchester Road, Hyde
April 12th, 1901	Miller, Dr. A. K., 114, Lansdowne Road, West Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Milner, George, J.P., Elmscot, Timperley
January 13th, 1899	Moore, A. B., Brookfield, Urmston
March 21st, 1883	Moorhouse, Frederick, 51, Central Road, Withington
December 14th, 1900	Morris, Wilmot Banks, 17, Acresfield, Bolton
May 8th, 1896	Mosley, William, Cheadle
January 8th, 1892	Moss, Fletcher, Old Parsonage, Didsbury
November 3rd, 1899	Moss, William J., 5, Cross Street, Manchester
April 24th, 1896	Mullen, Ben H., M.A., Peel Park, Salford
April 24th, 1896	Musgrave, Jas., jun., Knowsley Grange, Heaton, Bolton
	Myers, T. Harrison, Lea Lodge, Preston
January 27th, 1893	Neal, Thos. Dale, Wilmslow
October 7th, 1887	*Neville, Charles, Bramhall Hall, Stockport
	New York Public Library
November 4th, 1892	Newman, Thos., Atkinson Free Library, Southport
March 21st, 1883	Newton, Miss, Holly House, Flixton

June 26th, 1883	Newton, C. E., Timperley Lane, Altrincham
September 4th, 1883	Nicholson, Albert, Portinscale, Hale, Bowdon
April 7th, 1899	Nicholson, E. W. B., Bodleian Library, Oxford
January 26th, 1894	Norbury, Mrs. Jonathan, Carrick, Port Lewaigue, Ramsey, Isle of Man
August, 1899	Nuttall, J. R., 13, Thornfield, Lancaster
March 6th, 1896	Ogden, J. N., Piccadilly, Manchester
October 8th, 1886	Oldham Free Library
October 11th, 1895	Ormerod, Ben., Sandywood, Pendlebury
January 31st, 1890	Ormerod, J. P., Castleton, near Manchester
October 10th, 1890	Ormerod, Thomas P., Castleton, Manchester
April 2nd, 1886	*Owen, Major-General C. H., R.A., Dulverton, Tarborough Road, Southsea, Hants
April 16th, 1886	†Owen, John, Stockport
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, H. M., Deansgate, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, Thomas, Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
April 12th, 1901	Partington, S. W., Kilmorey Park, Chester
January 11th, 1895	Parker, John, Springfield Lane Oil Works, Salford
January 26th, 1894	Parker, Thomas, 49, Trevelyan Buildings, Corporation Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Pearson, George, Marsden Square, Manchester
September 26th, 1889	Pearson, Joseph, 45, The Crescent, Salford
January 27th, 1893	Pearson, Mrs., 45, The Crescent, Salford
May 4th, 1883	Peel, Robert, Fulshaw Avenue, Wilmslow
November 6th, 1896	*Phelps, Josh. J., 46, The Park, Eccles
March 5th, 1886	Potter, Robert Cecil, Heald Grove, Rusholme
April 7th, 1899	Preston, R. Basnett, F.R.I.B.A., 51, South King Street, Manchester
September 22nd, 1899	Pugh, Rev. George Augustus, M.A., R.D., The Rectory, Ashton-under-Lyne
October 7th, 1887	Pullinger, William, Fernacre, Romiley
December 7th, 1888	Redford, Walter J., Deane Holme, Deane, Bolton
October 17th, 1884	Reid, David, Bower Bank, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Renaud, Frank, M.D., F.S.A., Hillside, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Reynolds, Rev. G. W., M.A., Elwick Hall, Castle Eden, Durham
January 13th, 1899	Ridyard, John, F.G.S., Hilton Bank, Little Hulton
September 29th, 1884	Rimmer, John H., M.A., LL.M., Madeley, Newcastle, Staff.
1900	Robinow, Mrs., Fairoak, West Didsbury
May 2nd, 1885	*Robinson, J. B., F.R.M.S., St. Elmo, 21, Moorfield Road, West Didsbury
December 21st, 1892	Robinson, Captain Marshall, The Park, Sharples
November 3rd, 1893	Robinson, W. H., Blackfriars Street, Manchester

December 1st, 1899	Robinson, W. P., New York
February 4th, 1887	Roeder, Charles, South Parade, Manchester
July 26th, 1884	*Roper, W. O., F.S.A., Yealand Conyers, Carnforth
May 4th, 1883	Rowbotham, G. H., 11, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
April 22nd, 1884	Rudd, John, 172, Palatine Road, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Russell, Rev. Canon E. J., M.A., The Vicarage, Todmorden
January 19th, 1900	Sandbach, J. C. H., 25, Albert Road, Southport
May 4th, 1883	Sandbach, J. E., Albert Square, Bowdon
April 14th, 1885	*Schwabe, Charles, The Orchards, Ashton-upon-Mersey
October 9th, 1835	Scott, E. D., Greenbank, Ashton upon-Mersey
June 26th, 1883	Scott, Fred, 33, Brazenose Street, Manchester
September 22nd, 1899	Scott, Walter, 6, Alexandra Terrace, Slade Lane, Rusholme
November 5th, 1897	Seed, George H., Reinbeck, Lansdowne Road, Didsbury
November 3rd, 1893	Sever, W. M., Nanty Coed, Conway
January 20th, 1895	Seville, Richard Taylor, 49, Stockport Road, Mossley
March 21st, 1883	Shaw, Giles, 4, Ash Street, Southport
November 7th, 1884	Shaw, James, 89, Walmersley Road, Bury
November 18th, 1884	Sheriff, Herbert, Dean's Villa, Swinton
May 8th, 1896	Simpson, Jonathan, 14, Acresfield, Bolton
March 21st, 1683	Smith, C. C., Marsden House, Muswell Hill, N.
March 7th, 1884	Smith, David, J.P., 208, Upper Brook Street, Manchester
October 8th, 1897	Smith, Francis, Egerton Terrace, Chorlton Road, Manchester
June 11th, 1886	Smith, William Ford, Woodstock, West Didsbury
January 11th, 1889	Smith, William James, The Newlands, Leigh
April 6th, 1889	Smithies, Harry, 21, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
March 3rd, 1899	Smithies, Miss, 21, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
January 13th, 1899	Snape, Henry, Snowdon Road, Eccles
March 21st, 1883	Standring, Alfred, LL.M., M.A., Dunwood Hall, near Endon, Stoke-on-Trent
March 21st, 1883	Stanning, Rev. Canon J. H., M.A., Leigh Vicarage, Lancashire
October 12th, 1894	Stead, Alice M., 3, Belgrave Place, Birkdale Road, Southport
October 11th, 1895	Stead, Edward F., 10, Adelaide Terrace, Waterloo, Liverpool
February 3rd, 1899	Stirrup, Mark, F.G.S., High Thorns, Bowdon
January 11th, 1900	Stocks, A. W., M.D., The Crescent, Cheadle, Cheshire
July 26th, 1884	*Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster
September 23rd, 1901	Stott, Henry, 9, Bromwich Street, Bolton

September 23rd, 1901	Stott, Julius, 342, Droylsden Road, Newton Heath
October 10th, 1890	Sutcliffe, John, Brookbank, Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
March 6th, 1896	Sutcliffe, William Henry, Shore Cottage, Littleborough
March 21st, 1883	†Sutton, Charles W., F.L.A., 284, Great Clowes Street, Higher Broughton
November 9th, 1900	Swarbrick, John, 33, Brazenose Street, Manchester
April 12th, 1901	Sykes, Henry, Grammar School, Manchester
April 2nd, 1886	*Tatham, Leonard, M.A., 1, St. James's Square, Manchester
October 12th, 1888	Tatton, Thomas E., Wythenshawe Hall
November 7th, 1884	Taylor, Alexander, St. Mary's Place, Bury
January 29th, 1892	Taylor, George, Buena Vista, Withington
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Henry, Braeside, Tunbridge Wells, and Birklands, Southport
October 11th, 1896	Taylor, Isaac, Stanford, Rusholme
November 1st, 1895	Taylor, J. C., The Gables, Bramhall Park, Cheadle Hulme
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Joshua, 277, Moorside, Droylsden
April 7th, 1899	Taylor, Walter, Windsor Place, Victoria Park, Manchester
October 8th, 1897	Taylor, Walter T., Greenmount, Westgate Avenue, Bolton
February 7th, 1890	Taylor, William, 276, Mornington Road, Bolton
June 30th, 1885	*Trappes, Charles J. B., J.P., Stanley House, Clitheroe
October 8th, 1886	*Tristram, William H., Darcy Lever Hall, Bolton
November 6th, 1896	Turner, James, Halliwell Street, Corporation Street, Manchester
February 5th, 1886	Turner, William, Purby Chase, Atherstone
July 31st, 1886	Underdown, H. W., Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
December 7th, 1883	Waddington, William Angelo, St. Ann's Square, Manchester
July, 1899	Wagstaffe, John, Mottram House, Mottram-in-Longdendale
July 31st, 1886	Wales, George Carew, Conservative Club, Manchester
April 12th, 1901	Wall, William, Upper Dicconson Street, Wigan
March 2nd, 1894	Warburton, Samuel, Egerton Lodge, Bury Old Road, Manchester
November 6th, 1885	Warburton, W. Daulby, M.A., 83, Bignor Street, Cheetham

June 11th, 1886	*Waters, Edwin H., Millmead, Axmouth, Colyford, Devon
July 31st, 1886	Watson, W. Alfred, 11, Mayfield Grove, Embden Street, Hulme
October 12th, 1888	*Watt, Miss, Speke Hall, near Liverpool
April 6th, 1894	Watts, James, Abney Hall, Cheadle
September 24th, 1897	*Wearing, James W., M.A., J.P., Fleet Square, Lancaster
May 4th, 1883	Webb, Richard, 438, Moss Lane East, Manchester
March 3rd, 1899	Weber, Dr. Carl Otto, Heathfield, Middleton Road, Crumpsall
June 18th, 1898	Webster, W. D., Home Court, 24, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
December 1st, 1899	Whitaker, James, 186, Shrewsbury Street, Manchester
April 7th, 1899	Whitney, George James, Warwick Terrace, Stretford
November 6th, 1896	Whowell, Fred, Two Brooks, Tottington, Bury
December 21st, 1892	Wilkinson, J. P., C.E., 7, Arcade Chambers, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Wilkinson, Thomas Read, Vale Bank, Knutsford
March 21st, 1883	*Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Belmont, Sidmouth, South Devon
January 26th, 1900	Wood, Thomas H., 378, St. Helens Road, Bolton
December 2nd, 1892	Woodburne, George B. L., M.A.
April 11th, 1890	Woodhouse, Samuel T., Abbotsley, Knutsford
March 21st, 1883	Worthington, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., Broomfield, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Wright, T. Frank, 33, Whitelow Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
March 21st, 1883	†Yates, George C., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester

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CROSS STREET.

INDO-EUROPEAN COPPER COINS.

MEMORANDA.

(Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 2nd February, 1900.)

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1498. First Expedition under Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut.

1502. Second Expedition under Vasco da Gama.

„ Bull of Pope Alexander VI., granting Portugal monoply of trade, &c. in India and elsewhere.

1505. Francesco de Almeida, first Portuguese Governor.

„ Portuguese enterprise in Ceylon.

1510. Goa annexed.

1500-1600. Monoply of trade with East in hands of Portuguese.

1580. Temporary union with Spanish monarchy; and decline of Portuguese trade and influence.

1658. Dutch E. I. Company superseded Portuguese in Ceylon.

1900. Goa, Diu, and Damaun remain Portuguese.

[NOTE.—No Portuguese E. I. Company.]

DUTCH INDIA.

1596. First Dutch Expedition under Houtman.

1602. Amalgamation of private Companies into the "United Dutch East India Company" (Vereenidge Oost-Indische Compagnie).

1600-1700. Dutch influence and power strong in India and the Orient generally.

1784. Dutch Settlements on Coromandel coast transferred to English E. I. Company.

1795. Ceylon taken by the English.

1802. Treaty of Amiens confirmed Ceylon to the British Government.

French India.

1503. First French Expedition to India from Havre; followed by others in 1538 and 1545.

1604. "La Campagnie Royale des Indes Orientales" incorporated by royal charter.

1615. The Company revived by Rouen merchants, and an Expedition despatched.

1642. Charter renewed by Richlieu.

1664. Company reorganised and re-established by Colbert.

1674. Settlement made at Pondicherri.

1760. Battle of Wandewash; French supremacy in South India lost.

1769. The Company dissolved.

1900. Pondicherri, Karikal, Mahé, and Yunaon remain French.

Danish India.

1616. Foundation of Danish Settlements at Tranquebar and Serampore.

1612. First Danish East India Company founded, "Dansk Ostindisk Compagni."

1670. Second Company founded, superseding the first, "Dansk Asiatisk Compagni."

1845. Possessions sold to the English E. I. Company.

British India.

I.—Companies, &c.

1600. First Company incorporated, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies," known as the "London Company."

1635. "The Assada Merchants Company" established; combined in 1650 with the "London Company."

1655. "The Company of Merchant Adventurers" incorporated; united in 1657 with the "London Company."

1698. "The General Society trading to the East Indies" incorporated, known as the "English Company."

1709. The "London" and "English" Companies amalgamated, with the title of "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies."

Charter renewed from time to time with modifications, and Company known as the "United East India Company," afterwards as "The East India Company."

1858. Government of India transferred to the Crown.

1877. Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.

II.—Early Settlements, &c.

a. Madras.

1610. Agency established at Masulipatam.

1638. Fort St. George built; foundation of Madras.

1653. Madras created separate Presidency.

b. Bombay.

1615. Factory established at Surat.

1661. Island of Bombay ceded by Portugal as part of the dower of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage with Charles II.

1668. Island of Bombay sold by Charles II. to the Company for an annual rent of £10.

1685. Bombay became capital of Western Presidency.

c. Bengal.

1620. Branch agencies from Surat established at Ajmir, Agra, and Patna.

1634. Permission to trade with the coast granted by Moghul Emperor.

1681. Bengal separated from Madras Presidency.

1700. Site of Calcutta acquired by the purchase of three villages.

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NOTE

THIS Index was begun under the auspices of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. Its success being assured the Congress have placed it in the hands of the publishers to continue yearly.

The value of the Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong, the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index, and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 is needed. This work is now going through the press.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to the editor, LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A., 24, Dorset Square, London, N.W.

Single copies of the yearly Index from 1891 may be obtained. The subscription list for the complete Index up to 1891 is still open, and intending subscribers should apply at once to Messrs. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. Many of the Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies of the yearly Index to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society.

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Cornwall : *Baring-Gould, Beddoe, Haverfield, Rundle, Ussher. See* "Carhayes," "Penwith," "St. Michael's Mount," "Truro."
Costume : *Lach-Szyrma.*
Crosses : *Ball, Bellairs, Buckley, Cole, Fitzgerald, Hewat, Lynam, MacNamara, Marshall, Munro, Westropp.*
Crosthwaite : *Watson.*
Cumberland : *Cowper, Ferguson, Haverfield. See* "Crosthwaite," "Drumburgh," "Maryport," "Whitbeck," "Workington."
Cup-marked stones : *Anderson, Astley, Browne, MacKenzie.*
Cyprus : *Dalton, Murray.*

Dale abbey : *Burton.*
Deal : *Dowker.*
Derbyshire : *Birch, Brushfield, Bryan, Carrington, Jourdain, Lynam, Ward. See* "Ashborne," "Baslow," "Birchover," "Buxton," "Dale," "Haddon," "Matlock," "Repton."
Devonshire : *Amery, Baring-Gould, Elliott, Elworthy, Lethbridge, Northcote, Pearson, Rowe, Ussher, Worth. See* "Blagdon Barton," "Clifton," "Holbeton," "Ogwell," "Plymouth," "Rose Ash," "Torrington, Great," "Torrington, Little," "Totnes."
Dialect : *Elworthy, MacInnes, Masson, Strachan.*
Domesday : *Brownbill, Kenyon, Whale.*
Dorsetshire : *Dawkins, March. See* "Whitechurch Canonicorum."
Drumburgh : *Haverfield.*
Dublin : *Berry, Dix, Drew, Fitzgerald, Keatinge, Kelly, Mills.*
Dunbar : *Firth.*
Durham : *Fowler.*
Durham : *See* "Durham," "Edmundbyers," "Jarrow."
Durrington : *Ruddle.*
Durrow : *Williams.*

Earth houses : *MacRitchie.*
Earthworks, barrows, mounds, etc. : *Baring-Gould, Brushfield, Christison, Clark, Cooper, Boyd-Dawkins, Evans, Gould, Laver, Polson.*
Eastleach Martin : *Wright.*
Eastleach Turville : *Wright.*
Ecclesiastical history : *Arnold, Cole, Eyre, Hennesy, Legg, MacDougall, Westropp.*
Ecclesiology : *Atchley, Beloe, Bigger, Hope, Johnston, Reid, Vane.*
Edmundbyers : *Featherstonhaugh.*
Egyptology : *Breasted, Clark, Griffith, Macalister, MacIver, Nash, Newberry, Offord, Petrie, Price, Ricci, Sayce, Ward, Whyte.*
Elgin : *MacDonald.*
Ellandune : *Maskelyne.*
Enford : *Ponting.*
Eskimos : *Duckworth.*
Essex : *Christy, Waller. See* "Braintree," "Fyfield," "Great Holland," "Havering atte Bower," "Lexden."
Ethnology : *B., Beddoe, Cowper, Gray, MacBain.*
Eton : *Harwood.*
Exeter : *Hunt.*

Faversham : *Giraud.*
Fawsley : *Fawsley.*
Feckenham : *Willis-Bund.*
Fetcham : *André.*
Field names : *Cole, Morris, Waller.*

Flookburgh: *Cowper.*
Folklore: *Abercromby, Amery, Anderson, André, Axon, Baildon, Braitmaier, Brushfield, Burne, Carson, Chadwick, Crooke, E., Emslie, Ferguson, Fergusson, Gale, Gaster, Greene, Grierson, Haddon, Hartland, Haverfield, Holmes, Hutcheson, Kildare, Lang, Law, Leland, MacDonald (Rev. A.), MacDonald (Rev. J.), MacKenzie, MacPhail, MacRitchie, MacRury, March, Marett, Meyer, Milne, Northcote, P., Paton, Peacock (E.), Peacock (M.), Pearce, Price, Ritchie, Rouse, Sayce, Seligmann, Thomas, Thompson, Venkataswami, W., Westermarck, Wiedemann.*
Fonts: *Fryer.*
Freemasonry: *Rylands.*
Furneaux Pelham: *Andrews.*
Furness: *Gaythorpe, Hope.*
Fyfield: *Round.*

Genealogy, family and personal history: *Amery, Baddeley, Bain, Bowles, Brushfield, Burtchaell, Carrington, Day, Duncan, Ellis, Fitzgerald, Frazer-Mackintosh, Graham, Hawkesbury, Higgins, Hill, Ireland, Kildare, Langrishe, Maddison, Mather, Milbourn, Miller, Parker, Phillips, Rogers, Rutton, Troup, Weyman, Windeatt.*
Glanworth: *Moore.*
Glasgow: *Campbell.*
Glass (stained): *Bazley.*
Gloucestershire: *Davis.* *See* "Baunton," "Bristol," "Chavenage," "Cirencester," "Eastleach Martin," "Eastleach Turville," "Hayles," "Kingswood."
Great Holland: *Beaumont.*
Greek antiquities: *Bosanquet, Brooks, Dickson, Gardner (E. A.), Gardner (Percy), Haddon, Harrison, Haverfield, Hogarth, Howorth, Karo, Munro, Murray, Peers, Perdrizet, Phené, Savignoni, Walters, Wroth.*
Guildford: *Bax.*
Gumfreston: *Laws.*

Haddon: *Carrington, Kerry.*
Hants: *See* "Silchester."
Havering atte Bower: *W.*
Hayles: *Bazeley.*
Heraldry: *André, Hope, MacDonald, Naunton, Were.*
Hertford: *Andrews.*
Hertfordshire: *Andrews, Gerish, Tregelles.* *See* "Amwell," "Braughing," "Furneaux Pelham," "Hertford," "Hoddesdon," "Mangrove," "Rye House," "Sawbridgeworth," "Stanstead Abbotts," "Stevenage," "Wallfields," "Ware," "Wheathampstead."
Hessle: *Boyle.*
High Wycombe: *Downs.*
Higham-on-the-hill: *Bellairs.*
Hinckley: *Harrold.*
Hoddesdon: *Andrews, Gerish.*
Holbeton: *Jewers.*
Holyrood: *Sinclair.*
Houses: *Adams, Fawsley, Leya-Weekes, Scott, Seth-Smith.*
Huntingdonshire. *See* "Little Gidding."

Ightham: *Scott, Woodruff.*
Inclosures: *Gay.*
India: *Anderson, Crooke, Dutt, Plunkett, Swynnerton.*
Ingleby Arncliffe: *Brown.*
Inis Chlothrann: *Bigger, Hewson.*
Inscriptions: *Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Haverfield, MacDonald, Munro, Offord, Peers, Pilcher.*
Inventions: *Ferguson.*
Iona: *O'Reilly.*
Ireland: *Baillie, Ball, Barry, Bigger, Buckley, Burtchaell, D'Arcy, Day, Devitt, Fitzgerald, Graham, Joyce, O'Reilly, Stokes, Synnot.* *See* "Caher," "Clane," "Clare," "Connaught," "Dublin," "Durrow," "Glanworth," "Longford," "Valentia."
Italy: *Browne.*

Jarrow: *Savage.*
Jews: *Benas.*
John (King): *Norgate.*

Kendall: *Curwen.*
Kent: *Payne, Quick, Wadmore.* *See* "Bromley," "Deal," "Faversham," "Ightham," "Maidstone," "Milton," "Northbourne," "Richborough," "Rochester," "St. Lawrence," "St. Margaret at Cliffe," "Shorne."
Kingswood: *Perkins.*

Lacock: *Brakspear.*

Lanark: *Davidson.*
Lancashire: *Fishwick Rylands.* *See* "Cartmel," "Flookburgh," "Furness," "Liverpool," "Manchester," "Warrington."
Leeds: *Leeds.*
Leicestershire: *Hartopp.* *See* "Higham-on-the-Hill," "Hinckley."
Leper hospital: *Doe.*
Lexden: *Laver.*
Lincolnshire: *Massingberd.*
Literary history: *Axon, Crum, Dix, Ferguson, Floyer, MacBean, Rosedale, Rowe.*
Little Gidding: *Noble.*
Littleton: *Ponting.*
Liverpool: *Benas, Peet.*
Llantwit Major: *Halliday.*
London: *Borrajo, Compton, Cooper, Davis, Hales, Hudson, Kershaw, Kirkman, Maurice, Newton, Price, Temple, Wilson.*
Longford: *Magan.*
Longforgan: *Millar.*
Lullington: *Marshall.*

Maidstone: *Levett.*
Manchester: *Oakley.*
Mangrove: *Caldecott.*
Manorial history: *Adams, Beaumont, Bryan, Carrington, Coleman, Davenport, Kenyon, Kerry, Lloyd, Pearman, Wilson.*
Marriage registers: *Clay, Cope.*
Marston Magna: *Ponting.*
Maryport: *Bailey.*
Matlock: *Birch, Ward.*
Measures: *Holland.*
Micronesian objects: *Christian.*
Military history: *Day, Dixon, Leslie, Windeatt.*
Millom: *Sykes.*
Milton: *Milton.*
Milton (Great): *Dryden*
Mines: *Birch, O'Reilly.*
Misereres: *Fryer.*
Moats: *Cooke-Trench.*
Monuments, tombs, brasses: *Andrews, Bax, Cambridgeshire, Christy, Cooke-Trench, Davis, Fitzgerald, Harwood, Hunt, M., Macklin, Manning, Marshall, Millar, Smith, Stephenson.*
Moraytown: *Wallace.*
Municipal history: *Berry, Cowper, Drinkwater, Ellis, Giraud, Harrod, Hunt, Keatinge, Risk, Windeatt.*
Napoleon III.: *O'Hanlon.*
New Guinea: *Guise.*
New Hebrides: *Edge-Partington.*
New Zealanders: *Edge-Partington.*
Nonconformity: *Windeatt.*
Northamptonshire. *See* "Canons Ashby."
Northbourne: *Northbourne.*
Northumberland: *Dixon, Hodgson, Tomlinson.*
Numismatics:
Anglo-Saxon: *Boyd, Grantley Howorth.*
Charles I.: *Lawrence.*
Edward III.: *Lawrence.*
English gold coins: *Evans.*
Greek: *Wroth.*
Henry VI.–Henry VII.: *Lawrence.*
Medals: *Day, Ready, Winstone.*
Parthian: *Wroth.*
Roman: *Bailey, Gerish, Grueber, Maurice.*
Smyrna: *Oman.*
South African Republic: *Coinage.*
Tenth Century: *Rotherham.*
Tokens: *Andrews.*

Oaths: *Clark.*
Ogwell, East: *Adams.*
Ogwell, West: *Adams.*
Otmoor: *Prior.*
Oxford: *Hunt, Smith.*
Oxfordshire: *D., Hone.* *See* "Bolney," "Burford," "Caversfield," "Checkenden," "Fawsley," "Great Milton," "Otmoor," "Oxford," "Somerton," "Weston."

Paintings (wall): *André.*
Parish clerks: *Kingsford.*
Parish documents: *Willis-Bund.*
Parish registers: *Bradbrook, Laws, Leeds, Maddock, Rice, Vane.*
Parliamentary surveys: *Cox.*
Partick: *White.*
Patrington: *Lloyd.*
Pencaitland: *Anderson.*
Penwith: *Peter.*
Peterborough: *Phené.*
Place names: *Haverfield, MacKay.*
Pocklington: *Leach.*
Political history: *Lord.*
Plymouth: *Risk.*
Prehistoric remains: *Sheppard.*
Barrows: *Worth.*
Burial places: *Johnston, Pryor, Richardson, Ward.*
Chronology: *Montelius, Petrie.*

Prehistoric remains (*continued*)—
Cinerary urns: *Fishwick.*
Cists: *Anderson, Coles, Richardson.*
Dolmens: *Allen, D., Westropp.*
Eolithic: *Quick.*
Implements: *Gaythorpe, Stopes.*
India: *Anderson.*
Kitchen midden: *Richardson.*
Lake dwellings: *Bruce, D'Arcy, Magan.*
Neolithic: *Astley.*
Pitcairn island: *Brown.*
Stone circles: *Coles, Lewis.*
Protection of ancient monuments: *B., Eyre.*

Quantock: *Greswell.*

Radnorshire: *Lloyd.*
Reading: *Brigg.*
Repton: *Hipkins.*
Richborough: *Dowker, Garstang.*
Rievaulx: *Rye.*
Rings (posy): *Caldecott.*
Rochester (diocese): *Arnold, Hope, Payne.*
Roman remains: *Haverfield, Taylor.*
Altars: *Bailey, Cripps, Ely.*
Charms: *Haverfield.*
Inscriptions: *MacDonald.*
Mines: *Birch, Haverfield.*
Pottery: *Andrews, Gerish.*
Richborough: *Dowker, Garstang.*
Rings: *Grueber.*
Roads: *Cole.*
Rome: *Boni.*
Silchester: *Hope.*
Silver refinery: *Gowland.*
Stations: *Gerish.*
Stone coffins: *Beaumont.*
Suffolk: *Fox.*
Urns, cinerary: *Andrews, Glasscock.*
Trackway: *Gerish.*
Vases: *Caldecott.*
War galleys: *Marks.*
See "Numismatics."
Rose Ash: *Saunders.*
Rous Lench: *Chafy.*
Runic inscriptions: *Ferguson.*
Russia: *Beazley, Collyer.*
Rye House: *Gerish.*

St. David's: *Fryer.*
St. Lawrence: *Cotton.*
St. Margaret-at-Cliffe: *Livett.*
St. Martha-on-Hill: *André.*
St. Michael's Mount: *Peter.*
St. Patrick's Purgatory: *MacRitchie.*
Saints, lives of: *Baring-Gould, Beeby, Druitt, Fitzgerald, Fowler, Stubbs.*
Samplers: *Lediard.*
Sancton: *Hall.*
Sawbridgeworth: *Glasscock.*
Scandinavia: *Montelius.*
Schools: *Leach.*
Scotland: *Anderson, Brydall, Buchan, Christison, Coles, Fergusson, Gray, Lewis, Mylne.* *See* "Berwick," "Bute," "Cluny," "Clyde," "Dunbar," "Elgin," "Glasgow," "Holyrood," "Lanark," "Longforgan," "Moraytown," "Partick," "Pencaitland," "Shetland," "Strathdearn," "Sutherland."
Seals: *Campbell, Eyre, Thomas.*
Sermons (early): *Calvert.*
Severn End: *Sheppard.*
Sheen: *André.*
Shetland: *Johnston.*
Ship money: *Waller.*
Shorne: *Payne.*
Shrewsbury: *Drinkwater, Finch, Fletcher.*
Shropshire: *Auden.* *See* "Shrewsbury," "Wombridge."
Silchester: *Gowland, Hope.*
Slavery: *Meakin.*
Solemn League and Covenant: *Young.*
Solomon islanders: *Edge-Partington.*
Somersetshire: *Bates, Ussher.* *See* "Allerton," "Lullington," "Marston Magna," "Quantock," "Winsford."
Somerton: *Barnes.*
Spoons: *Markham.*
Stansfield: *Little.*
Stanstead Abbotts: *Andrews, Gerish.*
Stevenage: *Pryor.*
Strathdearn: *MacDougall.*
Suffolk: *Fox, Suffolk.* *See* "Badingham," "Stansfield," "Sweffling," "Tholdman."
Sundials: *Lloyd.*
Surrey: *Bax, C., Cooper, Johnston, Stephenson.* *See* "Beddington," "Bletchingley," "Fetcham," "Guildford," "St. Martha-on-Hill," "Sheen," "Waverley."
Sussex: *André, Rice.* *See* "Winchelsea."
Sutherland: *MacKay, Munro.*
Sweden: *Murray.*
Sweffling: *Farrer, Rivett-Carnac.*

Thames valley: *Haverfield, Stopes.*
Tholdman: *Raven.*

Torrington (Great): *Hughes.*
Torrington (Little): *Doe.*
Totnes: *Hughes, Stainthorpe, Windeatt (E.), Windeatt (T. W.).*
Town gates: *Bilson.*
Tribal hidage: *Corbett.*
Truro: *Jennings.*
Turville: *Cocks.*

Valentia harbour: *Lynch.*
Vancouver islanders: *Edge-Partington.*

Wales: *Glynne, Yeatman. See* "Abergavenny," "Bangor," "Brecon," "Gumfreston," "Llantwit Major," "Radnorshire," "St. David's."
Wallfields: *Caldecott.*
Wantage: *Ditchfield.*
Ware: *Andrews, Evans.*
Warrington: *Ball.*
Warter: *Hope.*
Warwickshire. *See* "Compton Wynyates."
Waverley: *Cooper.*
Wells: *Fitzgerald.*
Wheathampstead: *Read.*
Whitbeck: *Collingwood.*
Whitechurch canonicorum: *Druitt.*
Westmorland: *Cowper. See* "Kendall."
Weston, North: *M.*
Wills: *Cooper, Phillips, Sherwood.*
Wiltshire: *Wiltshire. See* "Bulford," "Durrington," "Enford," "Lacock," "Littleton."
Winchelsea: *Rice.*
Windsor: *Hope.*
Winestead: *Miller, Stephenson.*
Winsford: *Dicker.*
Wombridge: *Morris.*
Worcester: *Floyer.*
Worcestershire. *See* "Feckenham," "Rous Lench," "Severn End," "Worcester."
Workington: *Curwen.*

Yorkshire: *Chadwick, Chambers, Clark, Clay, Cole, Cox, Ellis, Hawkesbury, Maddock, Morris, Poppleton, Yorkshire. See* "Bessingby," "Beverley," "Hessle," "Ingleby Arncliffe," "Leeds," "Patrington," "Pocklington," "Rievaulx," "Sancton," "Warter," "Wnestead."

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